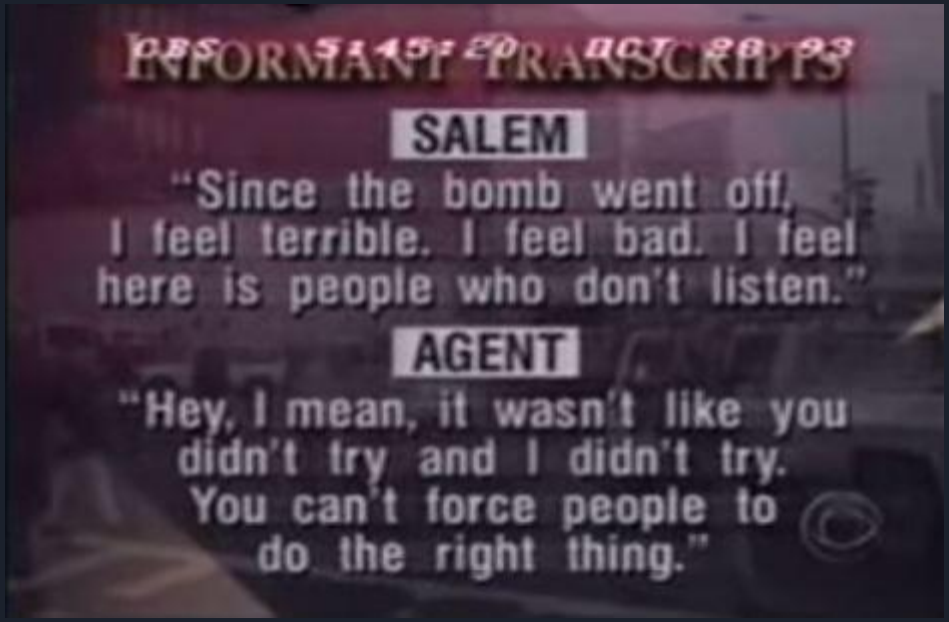
Ultimate Introduction to Conspiracy Research

By: Keith Knight

1993 WTC + Emad Salem



King David Hotel bombing

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 31°46′28″N 35°13′21″E

This article cites its sources but **does not provide page references**. You can help to improve it by introducing citations that are more precise. *(December 2012) (Learn how and when to remove this template message)*

The **King David Hotel bombing** was a terrorist attack[1][2][3][4][5][6][7][8] carried out on Monday, July 22, 1946, by the militant right-wing[9] Zionist underground organization the Irgun on the British administrative headquarters for Palestine, which was housed in the southern wing[10] of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem.[11][12][13] 91 people of various nationalities were killed, and 46 were injured.[14]

The hotel was the site of the central offices of the British Mandatory authorities of Palestine, principally the Secretariat of the Government of Palestine and the Headquarters of the British Armed Forces in Palestine and Transjordan.[14][15] When planned, the attack had the approval of the Haganah, the principal Jewish paramilitary group in Palestine, though, unbeknownst to the Irgun, this had been cancelled by the time the operation was carried out. It was conceived as part of a response to Operation Agatha (a series of widespread raids, including one on the Jewish Agency, conducted by the British authorities) and was the deadliest directed at the British during the Mandate era (1920–1948).[14][15]

Disguised as Arab workmen and as hotel waiters, members of the Irgun planted a bomb in the basement of the main building of the hotel, whose southern wing housed the Mandate Secretariat and a few offices of the British military headquarters. The resulting explosion caused the collapse of the western half of the southern wing of the hotel.[15] Some of the inflicted deaths and injuries occurred in the road outside the hotel and in adjacent buildings.[15]

The Irgun sent warnings by telephone, including one to the hotel's own switchboard, which, possibly because hoax bomb warnings were rife at the time, the staff decided to ignore, but none directly to the British authorities.[15] From the fact that a bomb search had already been carried out, it appears that a hoax call or tip-off had been received at the hotel earlier that day.[14] Subsequent telephone calls from a concerned *Palestine Post* staff member and the police caused increasing alarm, and the hotel manager was notified. In the closing minutes before the explosion, he called an unknown British officer, but no evacuation was ordered.[15] Controversy has arisen over the timing and adequacy of the warnings, and the reasons why, given that warnings were made, the hotel was not evacuated.[15]

King David Hotel Bombing

Part of the Jewish insurgency in Palestine

The hotel after the bombing

Location	Jerusalem, Mandatory Palestine
Date	July 22, 1946 12:37 pm (UTC+2)
Target	King David Hotel

1946 Bombing King David Hotel

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U.S.S. Mt. McKinley,
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preside over this
sion. Miss Burtis will be assisted
by Glover, A. F. Turner and Roger
E. Regnier of Kansas State College
extension staff in explaining the
aims of the 1947 extension pro-
gram in the Eastern district.

Ninety-three Killed
In Terrorist Attack
In Palestine

Bomb Exploded in
British Headquarters
In Jerusalem

Jerusalem, July 22.—(AP)—The
Palestine Government announced
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1963 South Vietnamese Coup

1963 South Vietnamese coup

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

In November 1963, President Ngô Đình Diệm of South Vietnam was deposed by a group of Army of the Republic of Vietnam officers who disagreed with his handling of both the Buddhist crisis and the Viet Cong threat to the regime.

The Kennedy administration had been aware of the coup planning,[3] but Cable 243 from the United States Department of State to U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., stated that it was U.S. policy[4] not to try to stop it. Lucien Conein, the Central Intelligence Agency's liaison between the U.S. Embassy and the coup planners, told them that the U.S. would not intervene to stop it. Conein also provided funds to the coup leaders.[5]

The coup was led by General Dương Văn Minh and started on 1 November. It proceeded smoothly as many loyalist leaders were captured after being caught off-guard and casualties were light. Diệm was captured and executed the next day along with his brother and adviser Ngô Đình Nhu.

5 Dancing Israelis

http://abcnews.go.com/Politics/dnc-data-breach-happened-means-bernie-sanders-campaign/story?id=35841222

Were Israelis Detained on Sept. 11 Spies?

2006-01-06

go.com

Millions saw the horrific images of the World Trade Center attacks, and those who saw them won't forget them. But a New Jersey homemaker saw something that morning that prompted an investigation into five young Israelis and their possible connection to Israeli intelligence.

Maria, who asked us not to use her last name, had a view of the World Trade Center from her New Jersey apartment building. She remembers a neighbor calling her shortly after the first plane hit the towers.

She grabbed her binoculars and watched the destruction unfolding in lower Manhattan. But as she watched the disaster, something else caught her eye.

Maria says she saw three young men kneeling on the roof of a white van in the parking lot of her apartment building. "They seemed to be taking a movie," Maria said.

The men were taking video or photos of themselves with the World Trade Center burning in the background, she said. What struck Maria were the expressions on the men's faces. "They were like happy, you know ... They didn't look shocked to me. I thought it was very strange," she said.

She found the behavior so suspicious that she wrote down the license plate number of the van and called the police. Before long, the FBI was also on the scene, and a statewide bulletin was issued on the van.

The plate number was traced to a van owned by a company called Urban Moving. Around 4 p.m. on Sept. 11, the van was spotted on a service road off Route 3, near New Jersey's Giants Stadium. A police officer pulled the van over, finding five men, between 22 and 27 years old, in the vehicle. The men were taken out of the van at gunpoint and handcuffed by police.

The arresting officers said they saw a lot that aroused their suspicion about the men. One of the passengers had $4,700 in cash hidden in his sock. Another was carrying two foreign passports. A box cutter was found in the van. But perhaps the biggest surprise for the officers came when the five men

9/11 Insider Trading

Allen M. Poteshman
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Unusual Option Market Activity and the Terrorist Attacks of September 11, 2001*

Posted at 11:04 a.m. EDT Monday, September 24, 2001

MARKET IMPACT

`Insider trading' by terrorists is suspected in Europe

BY WILLIAM DROZDIAK
Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS -- The president of Germany's central bank said Saturday there was mounting evidence that people connected to the attacks in New York and Washington sought to profit from the tragedy by engaging in ``terrorism insider trading'' on European stock and commodity markets.

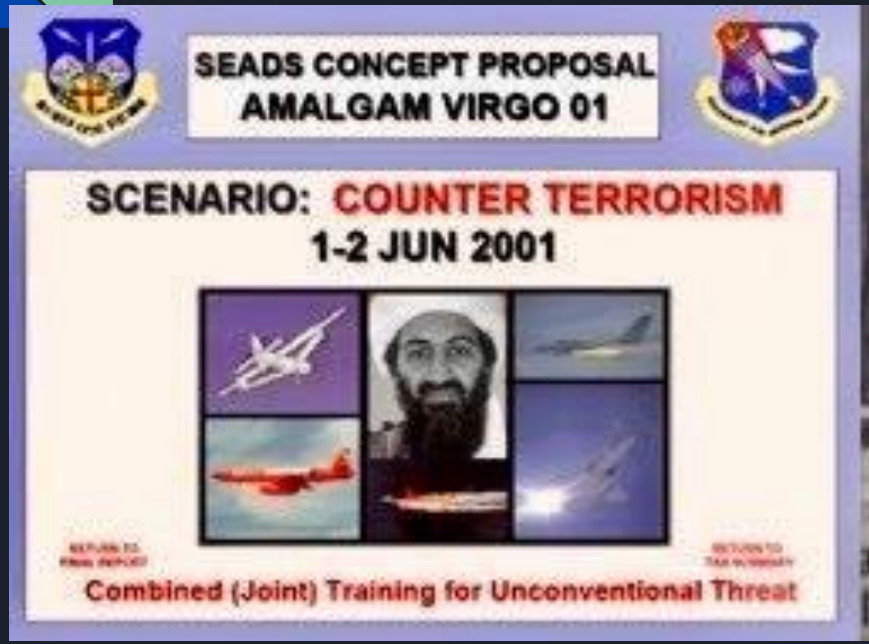
Bundesbank chief Ernst Welteke said a preliminary review by German regulators and bank researchers showed there were highly suspicious sales of shares in airlines and insurance companies, along with major trades in gold and oil markets, before Sept. 11 that suggest they were conducted with advance knowledge of the attacks.

Was There Abnormal Trading in the S&P 500 Index Options Prior to the September 11 Attacks?

46 Pages • Posted: 15 Apr 2010 • Last revised: 9 Jan 2013

P-TECH ROCHESTER
Pathways to Technology Program

9/11 War Games



Amalgam Virgo, Vigilant Guardian, Vigilant Warrior, Northern Vigilance, Northern Guardian,

A Clean Break:
A New Strategy for Securing the Realm
- Document

A Clean Break: A New Strategy for Securing the Realm (commonly known as the "**Clean Break**" report) is a policy document that was prepared in 1996 by a study group led by Richard Perle for Benjamin Netanyahu, the then Prime Minister of Israel.[1] The report explained a new approach to solving Israel's security problems in the Middle East with an emphasis on "Western values." It has since been criticized for advocating an aggressive new policy including the removal of Saddam Hussein from power in Iraq and the containment of Syria by engaging in proxy warfare and highlighting its possession of "weapons of mass destruction". Certain parts of the polices set forth in the paper were rejected by Netanyahu.[2][3]

ATF Gunrunning Scandal, Project Gunrunner aka Fast & Furious

ATF gunwalking scandal

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"**Gunwalking**", or "**letting guns walk**", was a tactic of the Arizona Field Office of the United States Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (**ATF**), which ran a series of sting operations[2][3] between 2006[4] and 2011[2][5] in the Tucson and Phoenix area where the ATF "purposely allowed licensed firearms dealers to sell weapons to illegal straw buyers, hoping to track the guns to Mexican drug cartel leaders and arrest them".[6] These operations were done under the umbrella of Project Gunrunner, a project intended to stem the flow of firearms into Mexico by interdicting straw purchasers and gun traffickers within the United States.[7] The Jacob Chambers Case began in October 2009 and eventually became known in February 2010 as "**Operation Fast and Furious**" after agents discovered Chambers and the other suspects under investigation belonged to a car club.[1]

The stated goal of allowing these purchases was to continue to track the firearms as they were transferred to higher-level traffickers and key figures in Mexican cartels, with the expectation that this would lead to their arrests and the dismantling of the cartels.[6][8][9] The tactic was questioned during the operations by a number of people, including ATF field agents and cooperating licensed gun dealers.[10][11][12][13] During Operation Fast and Furious, the largest "gunwalking" probe, the ATF monitored the sale of about 2,000[1]:203[14] firearms, of which only 710 were recovered as of February 2012.[1]:203 A number of straw purchasers have been arrested and indicted; however, as of October 2011, none of the targeted high-level cartel figures had been arrested.[6]

Weapons recovered by Mexican military in Naco, Sonora, Mexico on November 20, 2009. They include weapons bought two weeks earlier by Operation Fast and Furious suspect Uriel Patino, who bought 723 guns during the operation.[1]

Agent provocateur

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from Agent Provocateur)

For other uses, see Agent provocateur (disambiguation).

An **agent provocateur** (French for "inciting agent") is a person who commits or who acts to entice another person to commit an illegal or rash act or falsely implicate them in partaking in an illegal act, so as to ruin the reputation or entice legal action against the target or a group he belongs to. An agent provocateur may be a member of a law enforcement agency acting out of their own sense of duty or under orders, or other entity. They may target any group, such as a peaceful protest or demonstration, a union, a political party or a company.

Prevention of infiltration by agents provocateurs, is part of the duty of demonstration marshals, also called stewards, deployed by organizers of large or controversial assemblies.[1][2][3]

DP **ACLU wants probe into police-staged DNC protest**

NYPD Undercover Detective Gets 2 Years In 2013 Motorcycle Melee Case

August 5, 2015 at 5:20 pm Filed Under: Alice Gainer,

Quebec police admit they went undercover at Montebello protest

CBC News · Posted: Aug 23, 2007 6:20 PM ET | Last Updated: August 23, 2007

Quebec provincial police admitted Thursday that three of their officers disguised themselves as demonstrators during the protest at the North American leaders summit in Montebello, Que.

Astroturf

Astroturfing

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about the type of advocacy. For the artificial grass, see AstroTurf.

Astroturfing is the practice of masking the sponsors of a message or organization (e.g., political, advertising, religious or public relations) to make it appear as though it originates from and is supported by grassroots participants. It is a practice intended to give the statements or organizations credibility by withholding information about the source's financial connection. The term *astroturfing* is derived from AstroTurf, a brand of synthetic carpeting designed to resemble natural grass, as a play on the word "grassroots." The implication behind the use of the term is that instead of a "true" or "natural" grassroots effort behind the activity in question, there is a "fake" or "artificial" appearance of support.

Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand

The **assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria**, heir presumptive to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his wife Sophie, Duchess of Hohenberg, occurred on 28 June 1914 in Sarajevo when they were mortally wounded by Gavrilo Princip. Princip was one of a group of six assassins (five Serbs and one Bosniak) coordinated by Danilo Ilić, a Bosnian Serb and a member of the Black Hand secret society. The political objective of the assassination was to break off Austria-Hungary's South Slav provinces so they could be combined into a Yugoslavia. The assassins' motives were consistent with the movement that later became known as Young Bosnia. The assassination led directly to the First World War when Austria-Hungary subsequently issued an ultimatum to the Kingdom of Serbia, which was partially rejected. Austria-Hungary then declared war, triggering actions leading to war between most European states.

In charge of these Serbian military conspirators was Chief of Serbian Military Intelligence Dragutin Dimitrijević, his right-hand man Major Vojislav Tankosić, and the spy Rade Malobabić. Tankosić armed the assassins with bombs and pistols and trained them. The assassins were given access to the same clandestine network of safe-houses and agents that Malobabić used for the infiltration of weapons and operatives into Austria-Hungary.

The assassins, the key members of the clandestine network, and the key Serbian military conspirators who were still alive were arrested, tried, convicted and punished. Those who were arrested in Bosnia were tried in Sarajevo in October 1914. The other conspirators were arrested and tried before a Serbian court on the French-controlled Salonika Front in 1916–1917 on unrelated false charges; Serbia executed three of the top military conspirators. Much of what is known about the assassinations comes from these two trials and related records.

Contents [hide]

1 Background
2 Preliminaries
2.1 Planning direct action

Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and Sophie, Duchess of Hohenberg

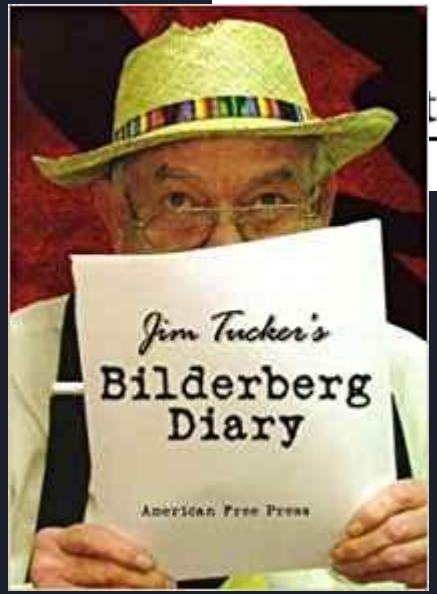
Assassination illustrated in the Italian newspaper *Domenica del Corriere*, 12 July 1914 by Achille Beltrame

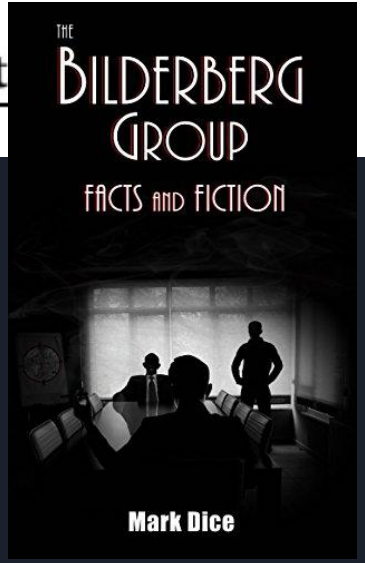
Bilderberg Meeting

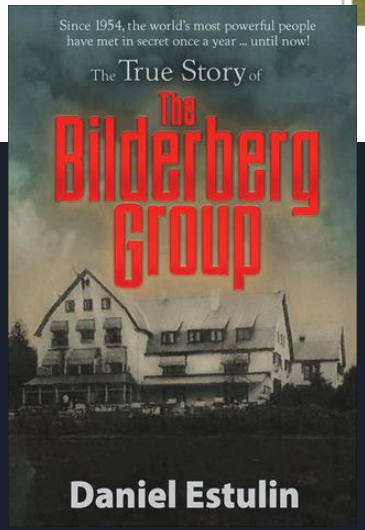
The **Bilderberg Meeting** is an annual conference established in 1954 by Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands[1] "to foster dialogue between Europe and North America".[2] Participants are European and North American political leaders, experts from industry, finance, academia, and the media.[2] The meetings are held under the Chatham House Rule.[2] The Bilderberg meetings are also unofficially called the "Bilderberg Group", "Bilderberg conference" or "Bilderberg Club".

Bilderberg Meeting

Bilderberg Hotel in the Netherlands, eponymous location of the first conference in 1954

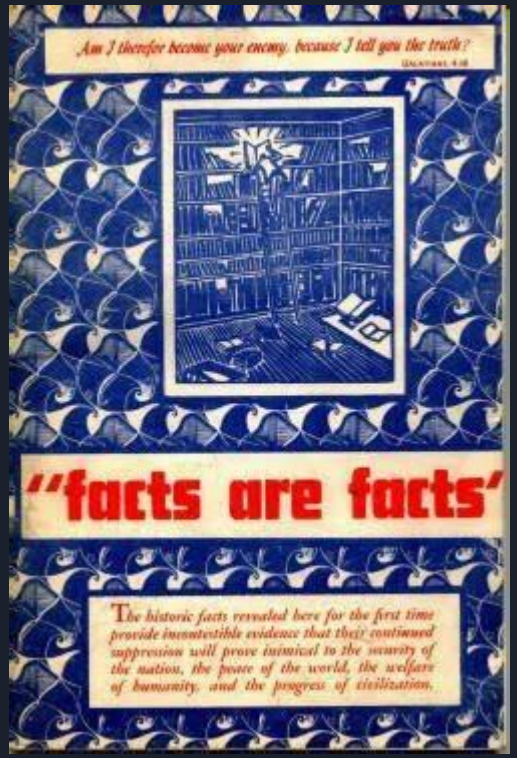


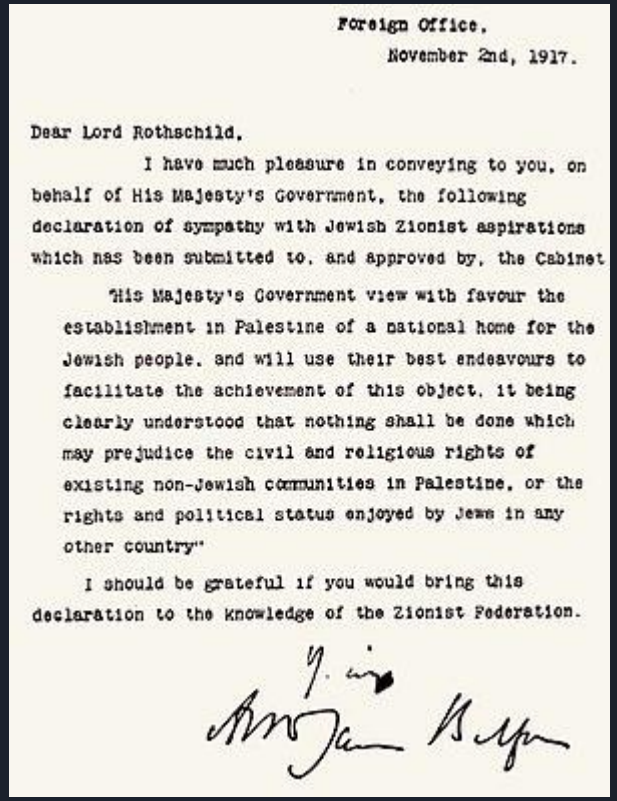




Balfour Declaration

A public statement issued by the British government in 1917 during World War I announcing support for the establishment of a "national home for the Jewish people" in Palestine, then an Ottoman region with a small minority Jewish population.





Foreign Office.
November 2nd, 1917.

Dear Lord Rothschild,

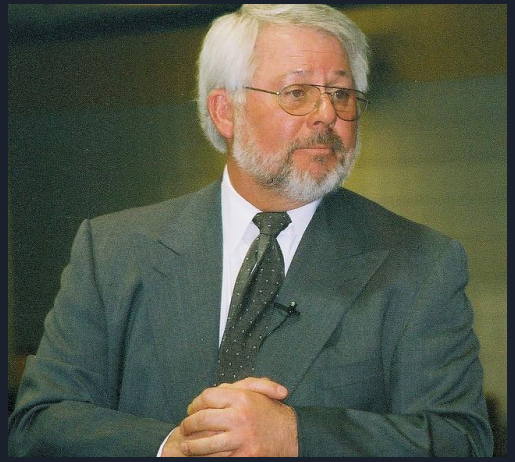
I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet

"His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country"

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

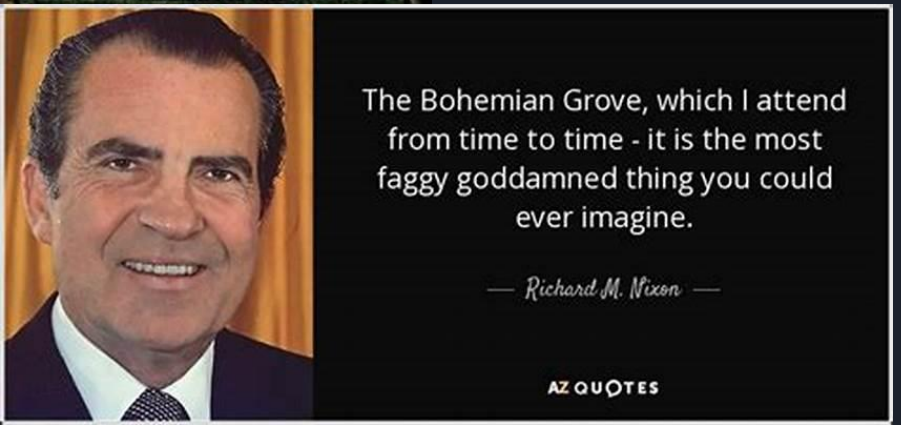
Yours sincerely,
Arthur James Balfour

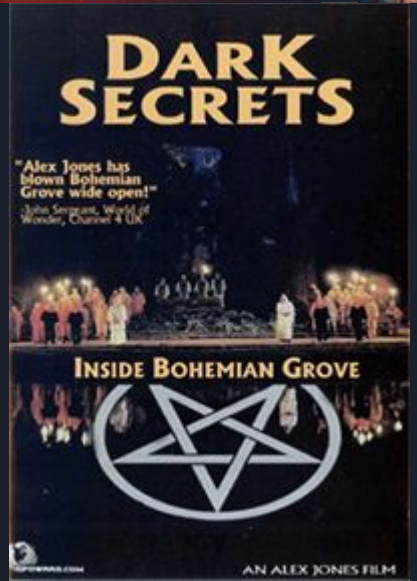
“Big Tobacco” - Jeff Wigand

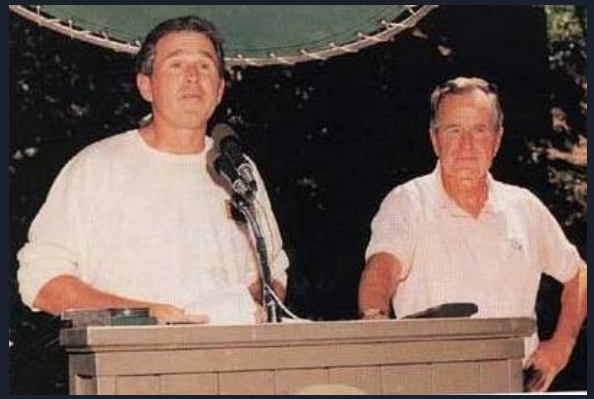


An American biochemist and former vice president of research and development at Brown & Williamson in Louisville, Kentucky, who worked on the development of reduced-harm cigarettes and in 1996 blew the whistle on tobacco tampering at the company. He currently lectures around the world as an expert witness and consultant for various tobacco issues, and devotes time to his non-profit organization *Smoke-Free Kids Inc*, an organization that works to help young people decide not to use tobacco.

The
BOHEMIAN
GROVE
Facts & Fiction
Mark Dice


The Bohemian Grove, which I attend from time to time - it is the most faggy goddamned thing you could ever imagine.
— Richard M. Nixon —
AZ QUOTES


DARK SECRETS
"Alex Jones has blown Bohemian Grove wide open!"
John Sergeant, World of Wonder, Channel 4 UK
INSIDE BOHEMIAN GROVE
AN ALEX JONES FILM



World news

Bush team 'agreed plan to attack the Taliban the day before September 11'

Julian Borger *in Washington*

Wed 24 Mar 2004 03.37 EST

139

The day before the September 11 attacks, the Bush administration agreed on a plan to oust the Taliban regime in Afghanistan by force if it refused to hand over Osama bin Laden, according to a report by a bipartisan commission of inquiry.

The report pointed out that agreement on the plan, which involved a steady escalation of pressure over three years, had been repeatedly put off by the Clinton and Bush administrations, despite the repeated failure of attempts to use diplomatic and economic pressure.

Business Plot

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from McCormack-Dickstein Committee)

The **Business Plot** was an alleged political conspiracy in 1933 in the United States. Retired Marine Corps Major General Smedley Butler claimed that wealthy businessmen were plotting to create a fascist veterans' organization with Butler as its leader and use it in a coup d'état to overthrow President Franklin D. Roosevelt. In 1934, Butler testified before the United States House of Representatives Special Committee on Un-American Activities (the "McCormack-Dickstein Committee") on these claims.[1] No one was prosecuted.

At the time of the incidents, news media dismissed the plot, with a *New York Times* editorial characterizing it as a "gigantic hoax".[2] While historians have questioned whether or not a coup was actually close to execution, most agree that some sort of "wild scheme" was contemplated and discussed.[3][4][5][6]

Business International Corporation

Business International Corporation (BI) was a publishing and advisory firm dedicated to assisting American companies in operating abroad. It was founded in 1953. It organized conferences, and worked with major corporations. It had ties to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). Former president Barack Obama worked there as a college graduate. In 1986, Business International was acquired by the Economist Group in London, and it eventually merged with the Economist Intelligence Unit.

"A Study of Assassination"-Transcription

DEFINITION

Assassination is a term thought to be derived from "Hashish", a drug similar to marijuana, said to have been used by Hasan-Dan-Sabah to induce motivation in his followers, who were assigned to carry out political and other murders, usually at the cost of their lives.

It is here used to describe the planned killing of a person who is not under the legal jurisdiction of the killer, who is not physically in the hands of the killer, who has been selected by a resistance organization for death, and who has been sele cted by a resistance organization for death, and whose death provides positive advantages to that organization.

EMPLOYMENT

Assassination is an extreme measure not normally used in clandestine operations. It should be assumed that it will never be ordered or authorized by any U.S. Headquarters, though the latter may in rare instances agree to its execution by membe rs of an associated foreign service. This reticence is partly due to the necessity for committing communications to paper. No assassination instructions should ever be written or recorded. Consequently, the decision to employ this technique must nearly always be reached in the field, at the area where the act will take place. Decision and instructions should be confined to an absolute minimum of persons. Ideally, only one person will be involved. No report may be made, but usually the act will be pr operly covered by normal news services, whose output is available to all concerned.

The CIA's Family Jewels

gwu.edu

National Security Archive Electronic Briefing Book No. 222
Edited by Thomas Blanton

Posted - June 21, 2007
Updated - June 26, 2007, 1 p.m.

For more information contact:
Thomas Blanton - 202/994-7000

HUGE C.I.A. OPERATION REPORTED IN U.S. AGAINST ANTIWAR FORCES, OTHER DISSIDENTS IN NIXON YEARS

Richard Helms — James R. Schlesinger — William E. Colby

FILES ON CITIZENS

Helms Reportedly Got Surveillance Data in Charter Violation

By SEYMOUR M. HERSH

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—The Central Intelligence Agency, directly violating its charter, conducted a massive, illegal domestic intelligence operation during the Nixon Administration against the antiwar movement and other dissident groups in the United States.

Seymour Hersh broke the story of CIA's illegal domestic operations with a front page story in the *New York Times* on December 22, 1974.

Update - June 26, 2007, 1 p.m. - The full **"family jewels" report**, released today by the Central Intelligence Agency and detailing 25 years of Agency misdeeds, is now available on the Archive's Web site. The 702-page collection was delivered by CIA officers to the Archive at approximately 11:30 this morning -- 15 years after the Archive filed a Freedom of Information request for the documents.

Unethical human experimentation in the United States

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about U.S. medical experiments that are alleged to be unethical, non-consensual, or illegal. For the consensual, ethical, and legal use of human beings in medical research, see Human subject research.

Unethical human experimentation in the United States describes numerous experiments performed on human test subjects in the United States that have been considered unethical, and were often performed illegally, without the knowledge, consent, or informed consent of the test subjects. Such tests have occurred throughout American history, but particularly in the 20th century . The experiments include: the exposure of humans to many chemical and biological weapons (including infection with deadly or debilitating diseases), human radiation experiments, injection of toxic and radioactive chemicals, surgical experiments, interrogation and torture experiments, tests involving mind-altering substances, and a wide variety of others. Many of these tests were performed on children,[1] the sick, and mentally disabled individuals, often under the guise of "medical treatment". In many of the studies, a large portion of the subjects were poor, racial minorities, or prisoners.[citation needed]

Funding for many of the experiments was provided by the United States government, especially the United States military, the Central Intelligence Agency, or private corporations involved with military activities.[2][3][4] The human research programs were usually highly secretive, and in many cases information about them was not released until many years after the studies had been performed.

The ethical, professional, and legal implications of this in the United States medical and scientific community were quite significant, and led to many institutions and policies that attempted to ensure that future human subject research in the United States would be ethical and legal. Public outrage in the late 20th century over the discovery of government experiments on human subjects led to numerous congressional investigations and hearings, including the Church Committee and Rockefeller Commission, both of 1975 and the 1994 Advisory Committee on Human Radiation Experiments, among others.

CIA

PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS IN GUERRILLA WARFARE

A tactical manual for the revolutionary. First published by the Central Intelligence Agency and distributed to the Contras in Central America.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

THE WORK OF A NATION.
THE CENTER OF INTELLIGENCE.

HOME | ABOUT CIA | CAREERS & INTERNSHIPS | OFFICES OF CIA | NEWS & INFORMA

Offices of CIA

Offices of CIA

Intelligence & Analysis

Clandestine Service

Science & Technology

Support to Mission

Digital Innovation

Mission Centers

Human Resources

Public Affairs

- **Entertainment Industry Liaison**

General Counsel

Equal Employment Opportunity

Entertainment Industry Liaison

As an organization that plays a key role in America's defense, the CIA is a frequent subject of books, motion pictures, documentaries, and other creative ventures. For years, artists from across the entertainment industry — actors, authors, directors, producers, screenwriters, and others — have been in touch with the CIA to gain a better understanding of our intelligence mission. Our goal is an accurate portrayal of the men and women of the CIA, and the skill, innovation, daring, and commitment to public service that defines them.

If you are part of the entertainment industry, and are working on a project that deals with the CIA, the Agency may be able to help you. We are in a position to give greater authenticity to scripts, stories, and other products in development. That can mean answering questions, debunking myths, or arranging visits to the CIA to meet the people who know intelligence — its past, present, and future. In some cases, we permit filming on our headquarters compound. (Please visit our Headquarters Virtual Tour.) We can also provide stock footage of locations within and around our main building.

Intelligence is challenging, exciting, and essential. To better convey that reality, the CIA is ready for a constructive dialogue with a broad range of creative talents.

COINTELPRO

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

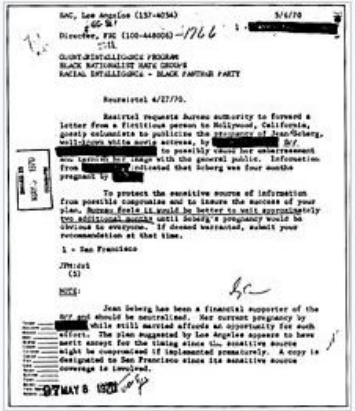
COINTELPRO (portmanteau derived from **CO**unter **INTEL**ligence **PRO**gram) (1956–1971) was a series of covert, and at times illegal,[1][2] projects conducted by the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) aimed at surveilling, infiltrating, discrediting, and disrupting domestic political organizations.[3][4] FBI records show that COINTELPRO resources targeted groups and individuals that the FBI deemed subversive,[5] including the Communist Party USA,[6] anti–Vietnam War organizers, activists of the civil rights movement or Black Power movement (e.g. Martin Luther King Jr., the Nation of Islam, and the Black Panther Party), feminist organizations,[7] the American Indian Movement (AIM), independence movements (such as Puerto Rican independence groups like the Young Lords), and a variety of organizations that were part of the broader New Left. The FBI claimed the program also targeted the Ku Klux Klan, however that later turned out to be false.[8] The FBI also financed, armed, and controlled an extreme right-wing group of former members of the Minutemen anti-communist para-military organization, transforming it into a group called the Secret Army Organization that targeted groups, activists, and leaders involved in the Anti-War Movement, using both intimidation and violent acts.[9][10][11]

The FBI has used covert operations against domestic political groups since its inception; however, covert operations under the official COINTELPRO label took place between 1956 and 1971.[12] COINTELPRO tactics are still used to this day, and have been alleged to include discrediting targets through psychological warfare; smearing individuals and groups using forged documents and by planting false reports in the media; harassment; wrongful imprisonment; and illegal violence, including assassination.[13][14][15][16] The FBI's stated motivation was "protecting national security, preventing violence, and maintaining the existing social and political order."[17]

Beginning in 1969, leaders of the Black Panther Party were targeted by the COINTELPRO and "neutralized" by being murdered, assassinated, imprisoned, publicly humiliated or falsely charged with crimes. Some of the Black Panthers affected included Fred Hampton, Mark Clark, Zayd Shakur, Geronimo Pratt, Mumia Abu-Jamal,[18] and Marshall Conway. Common tactics used by COINTELPRO were perjury, witness harassment, witness intimidation, and withholding of evidence.[19][20][21]

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover issued directives governing COINTELPRO, ordering FBI agents to "expose, disrupt, misdirect, discredit, or otherwise Neutralize" the activities of these movements and especially their leaders.[22][23] Under Hoover, the agent in charge of COINTELPRO was William C. Sullivan.[24] Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy personally authorized some of the programs.[25] Although Kennedy only gave written approval for limited wiretapping of Martin Luther King's phones "on a trial basis, for a month or so",[26] Hoover extended the clearance so his men were "unshackled" to look for evidence in any areas of King's life they deemed worthy.[27]

Recently[*when?*], documents show that the FBI still engages in COINTELPRO behavior by surveilling the Black Lives Matter movement.[28][29]



SAC, Los Angeles (157-4054) 5/6/70

Director, FBI (100-448086)

COINTELPRO-BLACK EXTREMIST
BLACK NATIONALIST HATE GROUPS
RACIAL INTELLIGENCE - BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Reurnitel 4/27/70.

Reuntel requests Bureau authority to forward a letter from a fictitious person to Hollywood, California, gossip columnists to publicize the pregnancy of Jean Seberg, well-known white movie actress, by [redacted] to possibly cause her embarrassment or tarnish her image with the general public. Information from [redacted] indicated that Seberg was four months pregnant by [redacted]

To protect the sensitive source of information from possible compromise and to insure the success of your plan, Bureau feels it would be better to wait approximately two additional months until Seberg's pregnancy would be obvious to everyone. If deemed warranted, submit your recommendation at that time.

1 - San Francisco

JPM:dwk
(5)

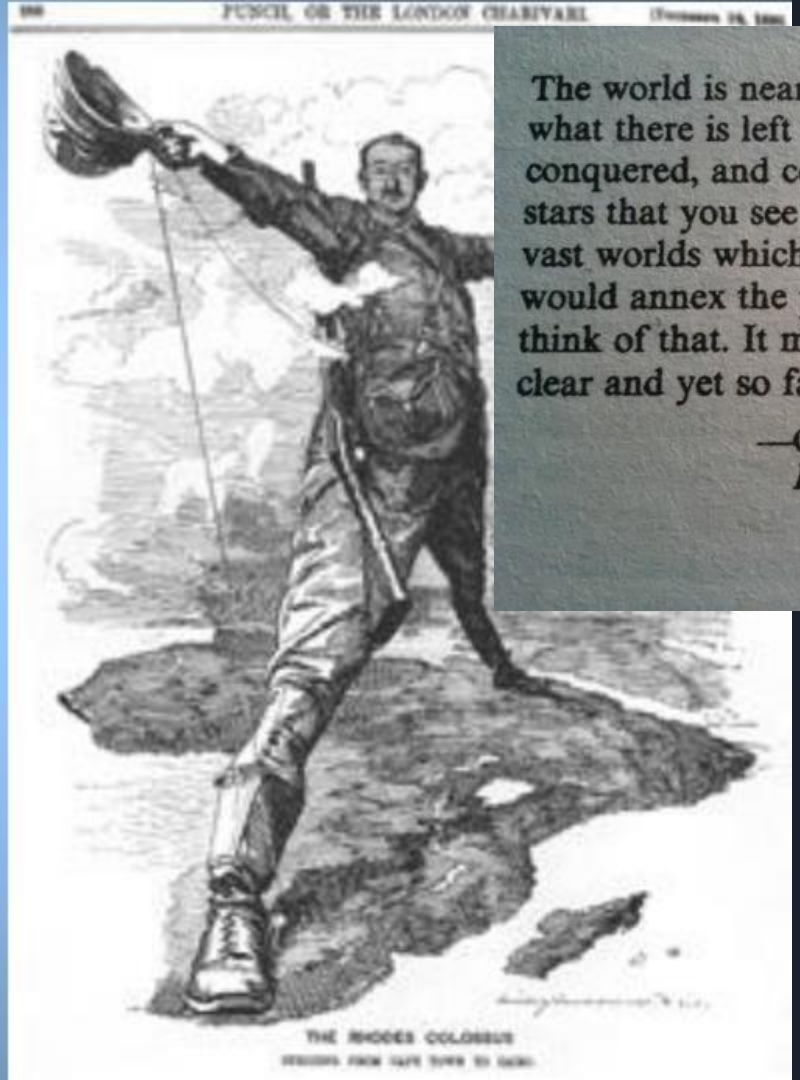
NOTE:

Jean Seberg has been a financial supporter of the BPP and should be neutralized. Her current pregnancy by [redacted] while still married affords an opportunity for such effort. The plan suggested by Los Angeles appears to have merit except for the timing since the sensitive source might be compromised if implemented prematurely. A copy is designated to San Francisco since its sensitive source coverage is involved.

97 MAY 8 1970

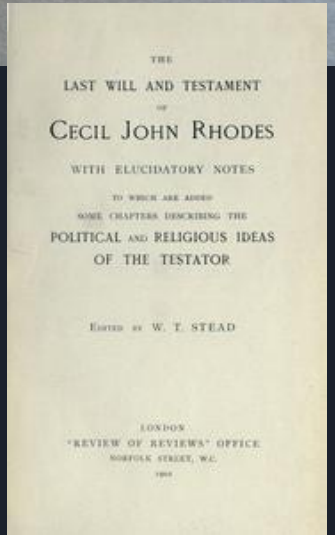
COINTELPRO memo proposing a plan to expose the pregnancy of actress Jean Seberg, a financial supporter of the Black Panther Party, hoping to "possibly cause her embarrassment or tarnish her image with the general public". Covert campaigns to publicly discredit activists and destroy their interpersonal relationships were a common tactic used by COINTELPRO agents.

- *"I contend that we [Britons] are the first race in the world, and the more of the world we inhabit, the better it is for the human race. . . . It is our duty to seize every opportunity of acquiring more territory and we should keep this one idea steadily before our eyes that more territory simply means more of the Anglo-Saxon race, more of the best, the most human, most honourable race the world possesses."*
- - CECIL RHODES, *Confession of Faith* 1877



The world is nearly all parceled out, and what there is left of it is being divided up, conquered, and colonized. To think of these stars that you see overhead at night, these vast worlds which we can never reach. I would annex the planets if I could; I often think of that. It makes me sad to see them so clear and yet so far.

—CECIL RHODES
Last Will and Testament (1902)


THE
LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT
OF
CECIL JOHN RHODES
WITH ELUCIDATORY NOTES
TO WHICH ARE ADDED
SOME CHAPTERS DESCRIBING THE
POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS IDEAS
OF THE TESTATOR

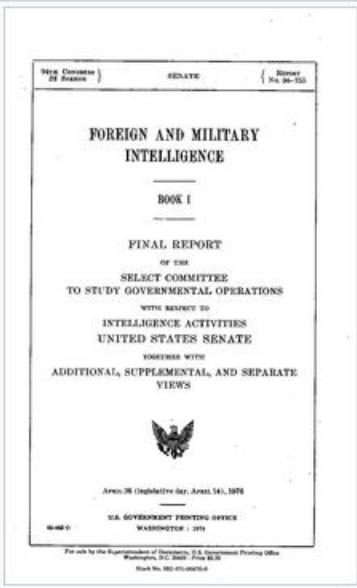
EDITED BY W. T. STEAD

LONDON
"REVIEW OF REVIEWS" OFFICE
NORFOLK STREET, W.C.

Church Committee

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Church Committee** was the **United States Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities**, a U.S. Senate committee chaired by Idaho Senator Frank Church (D-ID) in 1975. The committee investigated abuses by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), National Security Agency (NSA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The committee was part of a series of investigations into intelligence abuses in 1975, dubbed the "Year of Intelligence", including its House counterpart, the Pike Committee, and the presidential Rockefeller Commission. The committee's efforts led to the establishment of the permanent U.S. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.



94TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION } SENATE { REPORT No. 94-755

FOREIGN AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

BOOK I

FINAL REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

TO STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS

WITH RESPECT TO

INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

UNITED STATES SENATE

TOGETHER WITH

ADDITIONAL, SUPPLEMENTAL, AND SEPARATE VIEWS

April 26 (legislative day, April 14), 1976

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1976

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

Contents [hide]

1 Background
2 Overview
3 Committee members
4 Opening mail
5 The Ford administration and the Church Committee
6 Results of the investigation
7 Aftermath
8 See also
9 References

Civilian Inmate Labor Program

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Civilian Inmate Labor Program** is a program of the United States Army provided by Army Regulation 210-35.[1] The regulation, first drafted in 1997, underwent a "rapid act revision" in January 2005; it provides policy for the creation of labor programs and prison camps on Army installations. The labor would be provided by persons under the supervision of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Contents [hide]

1 Labor programs
2 Prison camps
3 See also
4 External links

Labor programs [edit]

Labor programs set forth by the Civilian Inmate Labor Program regulation involve the use of minimum and low-security inmates from facilities under the control of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, with a few apparent exceptions for state-held and locally-held inmates, on installations controlled by the Army. Army Regulation 210-35 outlines two purposes for this docket:

1. Provides Army policy and guidance for establishing civilian inmate labor programs and civilian prison camps on Army installations.[2]
2. Discusses sources of federal and state civilian inmate labor.[3]

The Guardian

Sir John Chilcot: Iraq military action was not a last resort

Chilcot report: key points from the Iraq inquiry

The inquiry's main points regarding Tony Blair's decision to go to war, how he put his case and the postwar occupation

Guardian staff

Wed 6 Jul 2016 11.25 EDT

The Chilcot inquiry has delivered a damning verdict on the decision by former prime minister Tony Blair to commit British troops to the US-led invasion of Iraq in 2003. It says:

The UK chose to join the invasion before peaceful options had been exhausted

Chilcot is withering about Blair's choice to join the US invasion. He says: "We have concluded that the UK chose to join the invasion of Iraq before the peaceful options for disarmament had been exhausted. Military action at that time was not a last resort."

Blair deliberately exaggerated the threat posed by Saddam Hussein

Chilcot finds that Blair deliberately exaggerated the threat posed by the Iraqi regime as he sought to make the case for military action to MPs and the public in the buildup to the invasion in 2002 and 2003. The then prime minister disregarded warnings about the potential consequences of military action, and relied too heavily on his own beliefs, rather than the more nuanced judgments of the intelligence services. "The judgments about Iraq's capabilities ... were presented with a certainty that was not justified," the report says.

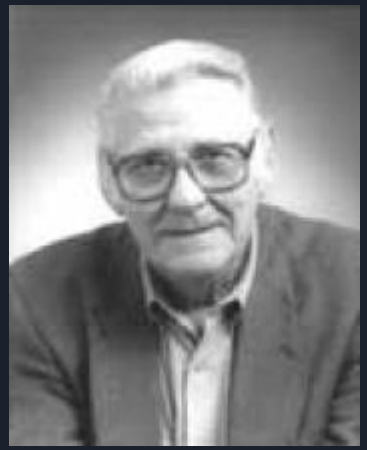
Blair promised George Bush: 'I will be with you, whatever'

Tony Blair wrote to George W Bush eight months before the Iraq invasion to offer his unqualified backing for war well before UN weapons inspectors had completed their work, saying: "I will be with you, whatever." In a six-page memo marked secret and personal, the then British prime minister told Bush, US president at the time, in July 2002 that the removal of Saddam Hussein would "free up the region" even if Iraqis may "feel ambivalent about being invaded". It was one of 29 letters Blair sent to Bush in the run-up to the Iraq war, during the conflict and in its devastating aftermath, released on Wednesday as part of the Chilcot report.

Cloward–Piven strategy

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from Cloward-Piven Strategy)

The **Cloward–Piven strategy** is a political strategy outlined in 1966 by American sociologists and political activists Richard Cloward and Frances Fox Piven that called for overloading the U.S. public welfare system in order to precipitate a crisis that would lead to a replacement of the welfare system with a national system of "a guaranteed annual income and thus an end to poverty". [1][2]

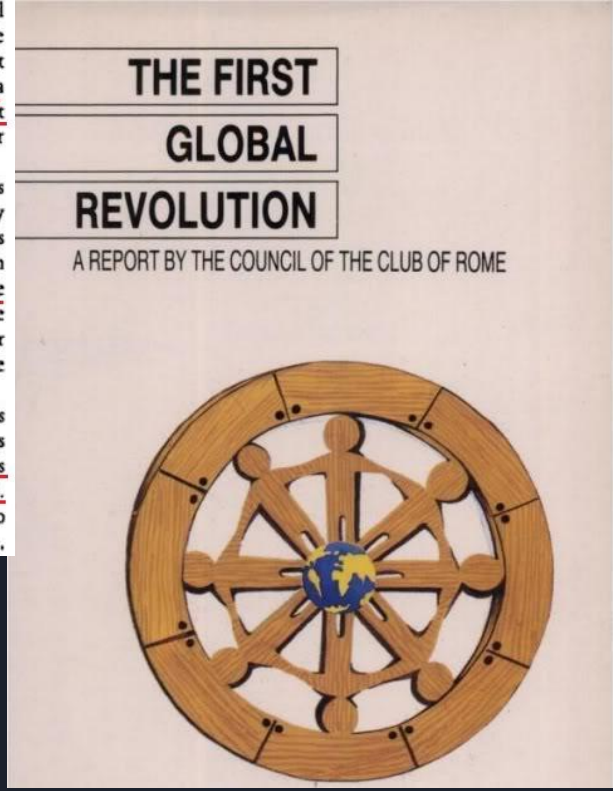


THE CLUB OF ROME

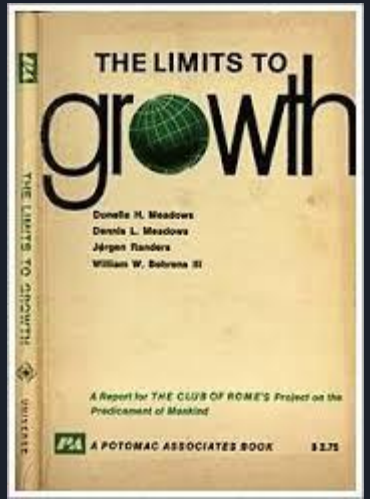
satellite countries? Again, freedom fighters, despite tribal and ideological differences, were able to find unity and strengthened patriotism in the struggle for independence their common enemy, the colonial powers. It would seem that men and women need a common motivation, namely a common adversary against whom they can organize themselves and act together. In the vacuum such motivations seem to have ceased to exist – or have yet to be found.

The need for enemies seems to be a common historical factor. Some states have striven to overcome domestic failure and internal contradictions by blaming external enemies. The ploy of finding a scapegoat is as old as mankind itself – when things become too difficult at home, divert attention to adventure abroad. Bring the divided nation together to face an outside enemy, either a real one, or else one invented for the purpose. With the disappearance of the traditional enemy, the temptation is to use religious or ethnic minorities as scapegoats, especially those whose differences from the majority are disturbing.

Can we live without enemies? Every state has been so used to classifying its neighbours as friend or foe, that the sudden absence of traditional adversaries has left governments and public opinion with a great void to fill. New enemies have to be identified, new strategies imagined, and new weapons devised. The new enemies are different in their nature and location, but they are no less real. They threaten the whole human race, and their names are pollution,



blaming external enemies. The ploy of finding a scapegoat is as old as mankind itself – when things become too difficult at home, divert attention to adventure abroad. Bring the divided nation together to face an outside enemy, either a real one, or else one invented for the purpose. With the



BY JOHN EDGAR HOOVER

Director
Federal Bureau
of Investigation
United States
Department of Justice

COMMUNIST "NEW LOOK"

A STUDY IN DUPLICITY

The sole purpose of the new Party line is to hoodwink you.

HOW CAN COMMUNISM AFFECT YOU?

As a decent American citizen

tioning alone as the Party of the toiling masses. Likewise, will be dissolved all

1. 1956. In the course of this conference the new tactic of dressing the

The communist, meanwhile, does not allow himself the luxury of inertia. He is intensely active. Because of him, the menace of communism in this country will remain a menace until the American people make themselves aware of the techniques of communism. No one who truly understands what it really is can be taken in by it. Yet the individual is handicapped by coming face to face with a conspiracy so monstrous he cannot believe it exists. The American mind simply has not come to a realization of the evil which has been introduced into our midst. It rejects even the assumption that human creatures could espouse a philosophy which must ultimately destroy all that is good and decent.

Comintern

Communist International

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from Comintern)

"Third International" redirects here. For Webster's Third New International Dictionary, see Webster's Dictionary.

The **Communist International** (**Comintern**), known also as the **Third International** (1919–1943), was an international organization that advocated world communism. The Comintern resolved at its Second Congress to "struggle by all available means, including armed force, for the overthrow of the international bourgeoisie and the creation of an international Soviet republic as a transition stage to the complete abolition of the state".[1] The Comintern had been preceded by the 1916 dissolution of the Second International.

The Comintern held seven World Congresses in Moscow between 1919 and 1935. During that period, it also conducted thirteen Enlarged Plenums of its governing Executive Committee, which had much the same function as the somewhat larger and more grandiose Congresses. The Comintern was officially dissolved by Joseph Stalin in 1943 to avoid antagonizing its allies the United States and the United Kingdom.

Contents [hide]

1 Organizational history
1.1 Failure of the Second International
1.2 Impact of the Russian Revolution

Communist International

Founder	Vladimir Lenin
Founded	2 March 1919; 99 years ago

Council on Foreign Relations

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from Council on foreign relations)

Not to be confused with Committee on Foreign Relations or European Council on Foreign Relations.

The **Council on Foreign Relations** (**CFR**), founded in 1921, is a United States nonprofit think tank specializing in U.S. foreign policy and international affairs. It is headquartered in New York City, with an additional office in Washington, D.C. Its membership, which numbers 4,900, has included senior politicians, more than a dozen secretaries of state, CIA directors, bankers, lawyers, professors, and senior media figures.

The CFR meetings convene government officials, global business leaders and prominent members of the intelligence and foreign-policy community to discuss international issues. CFR publishes the bi-monthly journal *Foreign Affairs*, and runs the David Rockefeller Studies Program, which influences foreign policy by making recommendations to the presidential administration and diplomatic community, testifying before Congress, interacting with the media, and publishing on foreign policy issues.

Council on Foreign Relations

COUNCIL on FOREIGN RELATIONS

Abbreviation	CFR
Formation	1921; 98 years ago

Elihu Root (1845–1937) headed the first Council on Foreign Relations

David Rockefeller (1915–2017), joined the Council in 1941 and was appointed as a director in 1949

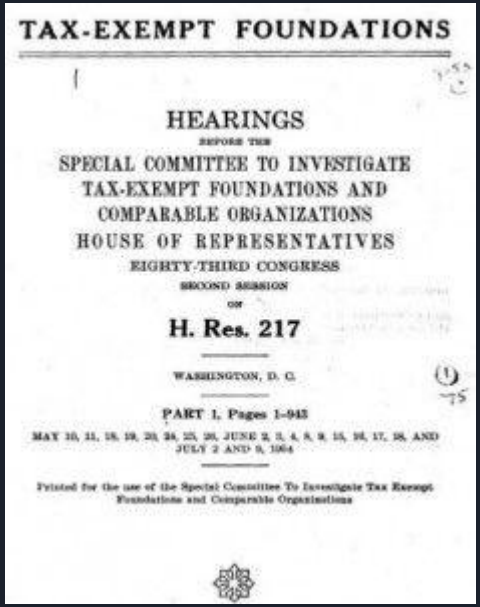
CFR Headquarters, located in the former Harold Pratt House in New York City

United States House Select Committee to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations and Comparable Organizations

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from Cox Committee)

This article is about the 1952-1954 investigation into non-profits. For the 80s and 90s report on the People's Republic of China's covert operations within the United States, see Cox Report.

The **Select Committee to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations and Comparable Organizations** was an investigative committee of the United States House of Representatives between 1952 and 1954.[1] The committee was originally created by House Resolution 561 during the 82nd Congress. The committee investigated the use of funds by tax-exempt organizations (non-profit organizations) to see if they were being used to support communism.[2][3] The committee was alternatively known as the **Cox Committee** and the **Reece Committee** after its two chairmen, Edward E. Cox and B. Carroll Reece.



TAX-EXEMPT FOUNDATIONS

HEARINGS
BEFORE THE
SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE
TAX-EXEMPT FOUNDATIONS AND
COMPARABLE ORGANIZATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
EIGHTY-THIRD CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION
ON
H. Res. 217

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PART 1, Pages 1-943

MAY 10, 11, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, JUNE 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 15, 16, 17, 18, AND JULY 2 AND 9, 1954

Printed for the use of the Special Committee To Investigate Tax Exempt Foundations and Comparable Organizations

Disposition Matrix

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

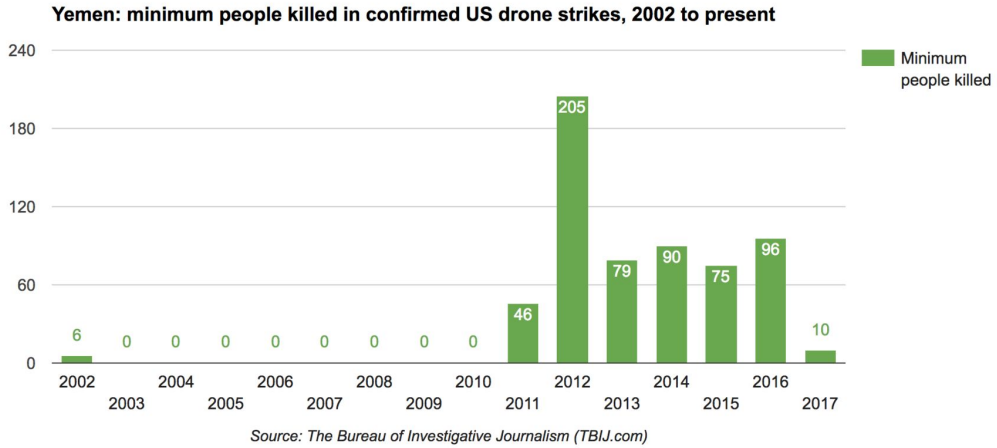
"Kill list" redirects here. For the 2011 British horror film, see Kill List.

The **Disposition Matrix**, informally known as a **kill list**, is a database of information for tracking, capturing, "rendering", or killing suspected enemies of the United States.[1] Developed by the Obama administration beginning in 2010, it goes beyond existing kill lists and is intended to become a permanent fixture of U.S. policy.[1] The process determining criteria for killing is not public and was heavily shaped by National Counterterrorism Director and former Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Director John O. Brennan.[2]

Though White House, National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC), and CIA spokespeople have declined to comment on the database, officials have stated privately that kill lists will expand "for at least another decade", if not indefinitely. One official stated "it's a necessary part of what we do".[1] Paul R. Pillar, the former deputy director of the CIA's counterterrorism center, has stated, "We are looking at something that is potentially indefinite".[1]

The database's existence was revealed in a three-part series published by *The Washington Post* newspaper.

Predator drone launching a Hellfire missile of the kind used to kill terrorism suspects.



HUFFPOST

POLITICS

Nearly 90 Percent Of People Killed In Recent Drone Strikes Were Not The Target

U.S. drone strikes have killed scores of civilians in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Yemen and Somalia.

By Marina Fang

10/15/2015 11:52 AM ET | Updated Jan 03, 2017

"The powers of financial capitalism had another far reaching aim, nothing less than to create a world system of financial control in private hands able to dominate the political system of each country and the economy of the world as a whole. This system was to be controlled in a feudalist fashion by the central banks of the world acting in concert, by secret agreements, arrived at in frequent private meetings and conferences. The apex of the system was the Bank for International Settlements in Basle, Switzerland, a private bank owned and controlled by the worlds' central banks which were themselves private corporations. The growth of financial capitalism made possible a centralization of world economic control and use of this power for the direct benefit of financiers and the indirect injury of all other economic groups."

Tragedy and Hope: A History of The World in Our Time (Macmillan Company, 1966,) Professor Carroll Quigley of Georgetown University,

"The argument that the two parties should represent opposed ideals and policies, one, perhaps, of the Right and the other of the Left, is a foolish idea acceptable only to doctrinaire and academic thinkers. Instead, the two parties should be almost identical, so that the American people can throw the rascals out at any election without leading to any profound or extensive shifts in policy. Then it should be possible to replace it, every four years if necessary, by the other party, which will be none of these things but will still pursue, with new vigor, approximately the same basic policies."

~ CARROLL QUIGLEY

azquotes.com

Document 1035-960

CIA Document 1035-960
Concerning Criticism of the Warren Report

CIA Document #1035-960

RE: Concerning Criticism of the Warren Report

1. **Our Concern.** From the day of President Kennedy's assassination on, there has been speculation about the responsibility for his murder. Although this was stemmed for a time by the Warren Commission report, (which appeared at the end of September 1964), various writers hav now had time to scan the Commission's published report and documents for new pretexts for questioning, and there has been a new wave of books and articles criticizing the Commission's findings. In most cases the critics have speculated as to the existence of some kind of conspiracy, and often they have implied that the Commission itself was involved. Presumably as a result of the increasing challenge to the Warren Commission's report, a public opinion poll recently indicated that 46% of the American public did not think that Oswald acted alone,

DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION	PROCESSING ACTION	
[redacted]		MARKED FOR INDEXING
Chiefs, Certain Stations and Bases	X	NO INDEXING REQUIRED
Document Number 1035-960		ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING
for FOIA Review on SEP 1976		INCORPORATE

2 Countering Criticism of the Warren Report

CONTINUATION OF DISPATCH | [redacted] | H

a. To discuss the publicity problem with liaison and friendly elite contacts (especially politicians and editors), pointing out that the Warren Commission made as thorough an investigation as humanly possible; that the charges of the critics are without serious foundation, and that further speculative discussion only plays into the hands of the opposition. Point out also that parts of the conspiracy talk appear to be deliberately generated by Communist propagandists. Urge them to use their influence to discourage unfounded and irresponsible speculation.

b. To employ propaganda assets to answer and refute the attacks of the critics. Book reviews and feature articles are particularly appropriate for this purpose. The unclassified attachments to this guidance should provide useful background material for passage to assets. Our play should point out, as applicable, that the critics are (i) wedded to theories adopted before the evidence was in, (ii) politically interested, (iii) financially interested, (iv) hasty and inaccurate in their research, or (v) infatuated with their own theories. In the course of discussions of the whole phenomenon of criticism, a useful strategy may be to single out Epstein's theory for attack, using the attached Fletcher Knebel article and Spectator piece for background. (Although Mark Lane's book is much less convincing than Epstein's and comes off badly where contested by knowledgeable critics, it is also much more difficult to answer as a whole, as one becomes lost in a morass of unrelated details.)

4. In private or media discussion not directed at any particular writer, or attacking publications which may be yet forthcoming, the following arguments could be useful:

a. No significant new evidence has emerged which the Commission did not consider. The assassination is sometimes compared (e.g., by Joachim Joesten and Bertrand Russell) with the Dreyfus case; however, unlike that case, the attacks on the Warren Commission have produced no new evidence, no new culprits have been convincingly identified, and there is no agreement among the critics. (A better parallel, though an imperfect one, might be with the Reichstag fire of 1933, which some competent historians (Fritz Tobias, A.J.P. Taylor, D.C. Watt) now believe was set by Van der Lubbe on his own initiative, without acting for either Nazis or Communists; the Nazis tried to pin the blame on the Communists, but the latter have been much more successful in convincing the world that the

Downing Street memo

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Downing Street memo** (or the **Downing Street Minutes**), sometimes described by critics of the Iraq War as the **smoking gun memo**, is the note of a 23 July 2002 secret meeting[1][2] of senior British government, defence and intelligence figures discussing the build-up to the war, which included direct reference to classified United States policy of the time. The name refers to 10 Downing Street, the residence of the British prime minister.

The memo, written by Downing Street foreign policy aide Matthew Rycroft, recorded the head of the Secret Intelligence Service (MI6) as expressing the view following his recent visit to Washington that "[George W.] Bush wanted to remove Saddam Hussein, through military action, justified by the conjunction of terrorism and WMD. But the intelligence and facts were being fixed around the policy."

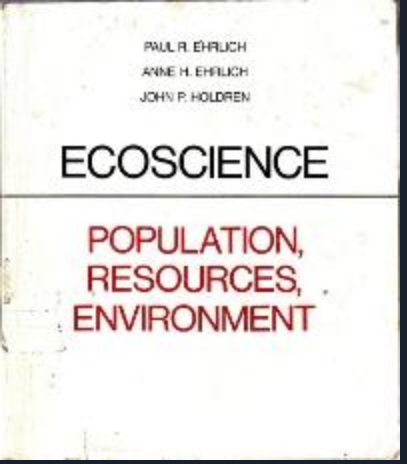
It quoted Foreign Secretary Jack Straw as saying it was clear that Bush had "made up his mind" to take military action but that "the case was thin."

Straw also noted that Iraq retained "WMD capability" and that "Saddam would continue to play hard-ball with the UN."

The military asked about the consequences "if Saddam used WMD on day one," posing Kuwait or Israel as potential targets.

Attorney-General Lord Goldsmith warned that justifying the invasion on legal grounds would be difficult. However, the meeting took place several months before the adoption of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1441, the resolution eventually used as the legal basis for the invasion of Iraq. UNR687 also provided a pre-existing basis, as it required Iraq to divest itself of "100%" of all WMD capacity, which the Memo agreed it had not.

A copy of the memo was obtained by British journalist Michael Smith and published in *The Sunday Times* in May 2005, on the eve of British elections. Smith stated that the memo was equivalent to the Pentagon Papers which exposed American intentions in the Vietnam War and alleged the American media did not report more about it due to a perceived bias towards support for the war.[3] Though its authenticity has never been seriously challenged, the British and American governments have stated that the contents do not accurately reflect their official policy positions at the time.

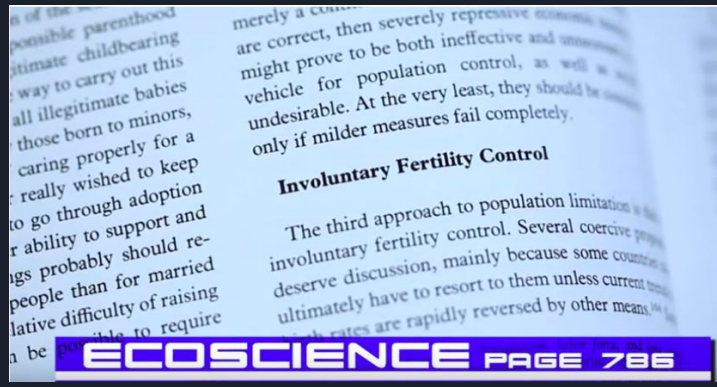


John Holdren

Share

Former Assistant to the President for Science and Technology

John Paul Holdren is an American scientist who served as the senior advisor to President Barack Obama on science and technology issues through his roles as Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, Director of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, and Co-Chair of the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology.



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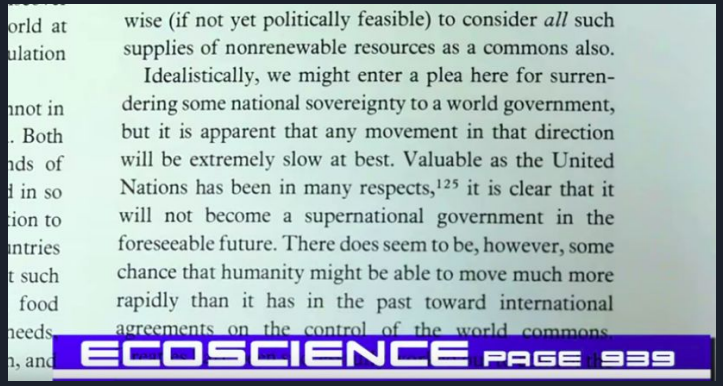
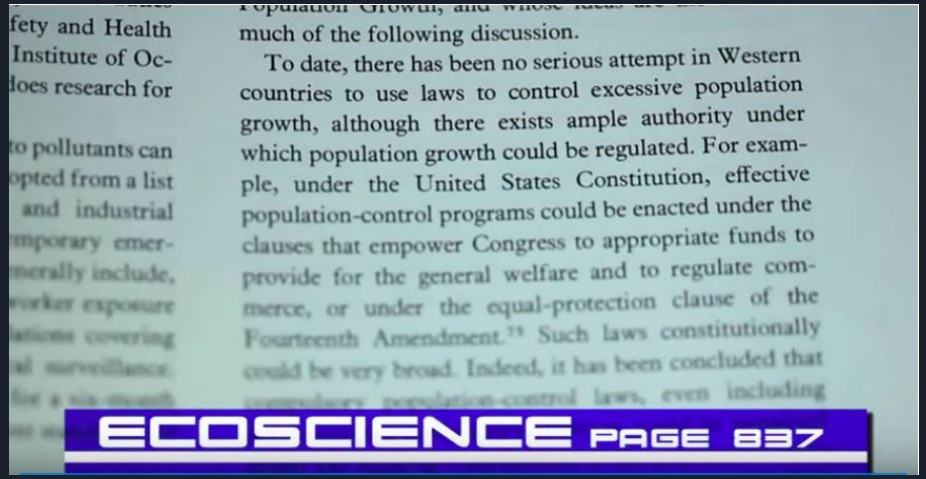


ECOSCIENCE PAGE 939



ECOSCIENCE PAGE 837

Executive Orders Can Lead to FEMA, National Martial Law

10995 - Seizure of all communications media.
10997 - Seizure of all electric power, fuels, minerals, public and private.
10998 - Seizure of all food supplies and resources both public and private, all farms and all farm equipment.
10999 - Seizure of all types of transportation, including personal cars, trucks, or vehicles of any kind, and total control over the highways, seaports, and waterways.
1100 - Seizure of all civilians for work under Federal supervision. This includes the splitting of families and children from their parents.
11001 - Seizure of all health, education and welfare facilities, both public and private.
11002 - All people in the United States to undergo mandatory registration at the United States Post Offices.
11003 - Seizure of all aircraft and all airports.
11004 - Authorization for forced relocation.
11005 - Seizure of all railroads, waterways, and all storage facilities, both public and private.
11051 - Authorization to put "executive orders" into effect in "times of increased international tension or financial crisis."

UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT

Issued April 5, 1933

all persons are required to deliver

ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, 1933

all **GOLD COIN, GOLD BULLION, AND GOLD CERTIFICATES** now owned by them to a Federal Reserve Bank, branch or agency, or to any member bank of the Federal Reserve System.

Civilian Exclusion Order No. 5

WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY
WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION
Presidio of San Francisco, California
April 1, 1942

INSTRUCTIONS

TO ALL PERSONS OF

JAPANESE

ANCESTRY

Fabian Society

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from Fabian Socialism)

The **Fabian Society** is a British socialist organisation whose purpose is to advance the principles of democratic socialism via gradualist and reformist effort in democracies, rather than by revolutionary overthrow.[1][2]

As one of the founding organisations of the Labour Representation Committee in 1900, and as an important influence upon the Labour Party which grew from it, the Fabian Society has had a powerful influence on British politics. Other members of the Fabian Society have included political leaders from countries formerly part of the British Empire, such as Jawaharlal Nehru, who adopted Fabian principles as part of their own political ideologies. The Fabian Society founded the London School of Economics and Political Science in 1895.

Today, the society functions primarily as a think tank and is one of 21 socialist societies affiliated with the Labour Party. Similar societies exist in Australia (the Australian Fabian Society), in Canada (the Douglas–Coldwell Foundation and the now disbanded League for Social Reconstruction), in Sicily (Sicilian Fabian Society) and in New Zealand (The NZ Fabian Society).[3]

The Fabian Society

FABIAN SOCIETY

False flag

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from False Flag)

"False colors" redirects here. For the imaging technique, see False color.

A **false flag** is a covert operation designed to deceive; the deception creates the appearance of a particular party, group, or nation being responsible for some activity, disguising the actual source of responsibility.

The term "false flag" originally referred to pirate ships that flew flags of countries as a disguise to prevent their victims from fleeing or preparing for battle. Sometimes the flag would remain and the blame for the attack be laid incorrectly on another country. The term today extends beyond naval encounters to include countries that organize attacks on themselves and make the attacks appear to be by enemy nations or terrorists, thus giving the nation that was supposedly attacked a pretext for domestic repression and foreign military aggression.[1]

Operations carried out during peacetime by civilian organizations, as well as covert government agencies, can (by extension) also be called false flag operations if they seek to hide the real organization behind an operation.

Contents [hide]

1 Use in warfare

This US Douglas A-26 C Invader was painted in fake Cuban Air Force colors for the military invasion of Cuba undertaken by the CIA-sponsored paramilitary group Brigade 2506 in April 1961.

FBI Alcohol Poisoning Program (1920-1933)

In 1926, the federal government poisoned alcohol to curb consumption during Prohibition; by the time Prohibition ended in 1933, an estimated 10,000 people had died from this poisoning.

Rating

Mixture

About this rating

What's True

When the manufacture and sale of alcohol was illegal between 1920 and 1933, regulatory agencies encouraged measures making industrial alcohol undrinkable, including the addition of lethal chemicals.

What's False

The government did not poison supplies of alcohol meant for human consumption, nor did it intentionally aim to kill those who drank the tainted products.

POISONED ALCOHOL

THE FBI POISONED ALCOHOL

WHY WE Know ABOUT IT

NEW YORK CITY MEDICAL EXAMINER CHARLES NORRIS WAS VERY OUTSPOKEN AGAINST THE POISONING PROGRAM

Norris assigned his toxicologist to test confiscated whiskey for poisons, finding many of the ones we know about today.

IN NEW YORK CITY, IN 1926, POISONED ALCOHOL CAUSED

1,200 to become sick | **400** to die.

In 1927, that increased to **700** deaths.

Some estimates say that by the time Prohibition was repealed in 1933, the federal poisoning program had **KILLED AT LEAST 10,000 PEOPLE.**

Public health officials and anti-Prohibitionists, including Missouri Senator James Reed, spoke out against the poisoning program.

THEORY

The FBI poisoned alcohol during Prohibition.

TRUTH

In 1920, the US passed the 18th Amendment of the Constitution, banning the sale, production, and importation of alcohol.

THE PROHIBITION ERA WAS MARKED BY WIDESPREAD BOOTLEGGING OF ALCOHOL.

Some of this alcohol, made in private stills, had major health risks from heavy metals in the alcohol which could lead to illness and even blindness.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOLS WERE REGULARLY STOLEN BY BOOTLEGGERS, REDISTILLED AND RESOLD.

Alcohols used in paints, solvents, fuels, and medical supplies

Law enforcement was frustrated that people continued to consume alcohol.

THE GOVERNMENT REDESIGNED FORMULAS USED TO MAKE INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL UNDRINKABLE.

The new formulas included adding:

kerosene, gasoline, benzene, iodine, zinc, mercury salts, nicotine, ether, formaldehyde, chloroform, carbolic acid, quinine, and acetone

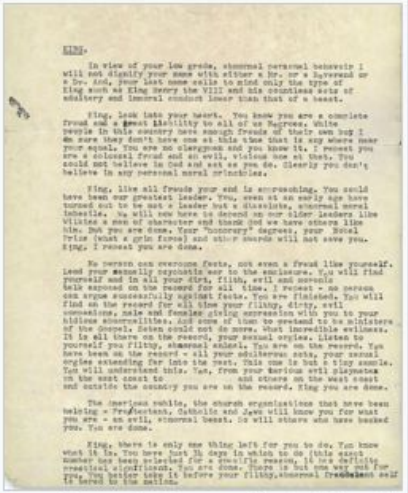
Mandated that up to 10% of total product would be poisonous methyl alcohol.

The government hoped this method would scare people into giving up drinking.

FBI–King suicide letter

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **FBI–King suicide letter** or **blackmail package** was an anonymous 1964 letter and package by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) meant to blackmail Martin Luther King Jr.[1] The phrase "**You Are Done**" is a noted warning from the letter.[1]



King.

In view of your low grade, abnormal personal behavior I will not dignify your name with either a Dr. or a Reverend or a Dr. And, your last name calls to mind only the type of King such as King Henry the VIII and his countless acts of adultery and immoral conduct lower than that of a beast.

King, look into your heart. You know you are a complete fraud and a great liability to all of us Negroes. White people in this country have enough frauds of their own but I am sure they don't have one at this time that is any where near your equal. You are no clergyman and you know it. I repeat you are a colossal fraud and an evil, vicious one at that. You could not believe in God and act as you do. Clearly you don't believe in any personal moral principles.

King, like all frauds your end is approaching. You could have been our greatest leader. You, even at an early age have turned out to be not a leader but a dissolute, abnormal moral imbecile. We will now have to depend on our older leaders like Wilkins a man of character and thank God we have others like him. But you are done. Your "honorary" degree, your Nobel Prize (what a grim farce) and other awards will not save you. King, I repeat you are done.

No person can overcome facts, not even a fraud like yourself. Lead your assembly rapscallions war to the enclosure. You will find yourself and in all your dirt, filth, evil and sordid acts exposed on the record for all time. I repeat - no person can argue successfully against facts. You are finished. You will find on the record for all time your filthy, dirty, evil conversations, male and female giving expression with you to your hidden abnormalities. And some of them to weekend to be ministers of the Gospel. Satan could not do more. What incredible evilness. It is all there on the record, your sexual orgies. Listen to yourself you filthy, abnormal animal. You are on the record. You have been on the record - all your adulterous acts, your sexual orgies extending far into the past. This one is but a tiny sample. You will understand this. Yes, from your Marlboro evil playmates on the east coast to and others on the west coast and outside the country you are on the record. King you are done.

The American public, the church organizations that have been taking - Protestant, Catholic and Jews will know you for what you are - an evil, abnormal beast. So will others who have backed you. You are done.

King, there is only one thing left for you to do. You know what it is. You have just 34 days in which to do this (this exact number has been selected for a specific reason, it has definite creatical significance). You are done. There is but one way out for you. You better end it before your filthy,abnormal freakish self is bared to the nation.

A nearly unredacted copy of the "suicide letter" sent to Martin Luther King Jr.[a]

Contents [hide]

1 History
2 See also
3 References
3.1 Notes
3.2 Footnotes
3.3 Works cited
4 Further reading
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History [edit]

On November 21, 1964, a package that contained the letter and a tape recording allegedly of King's sexual indiscretions was delivered to Coretta Scott King, and later to Martin Luther King Jr. Although the letter was anonymously written, Martin Luther King Jr. correctly suspected the FBI sent

Memphis Jury Sees Conspiracy in Martin Luther King's Killing

By EMILY YELLIN DEC. 9, 1999

A jury in a civil suit brought by the family of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. decided today that a retired Memphis cafe owner was part of a conspiracy in the 1968 killing of Dr. King.

The jury's decision means it did not believe that James Earl Ray, who was convicted of the crime, fired the shot that killed Dr. King.

After four weeks of testimony and one hour of deliberation, the jury in the wrongful-death case found that Loyd Jowers as well as "others, including governmental agencies" had been part of a conspiracy. The jury awarded the King family the damages they had sought: $100, which the family says it will donate to charity.

The family has long questioned Mr. Ray's conviction and hoped the suit woul change the legal and historical record of the assassination.

"This is a vindication for us," said Dexter King, the youngest son of Dr. King.

He said he hoped history books would be rewritten to reflect this version of th assassination.

Mr. Jowers, 73 and in failing health, owned Jim's Grill in 1968, a restaurant oppos the motel where Dr. King was shot and just below the second-floor rooming house from which, according to James Earl Ray's confession in 1969, Mr. Ray fired the single shot that killed Dr. King. Mr. Ray, who recanted his confession, hinted at a conspiracy. He died in prison last year while serving a 99-year sentence.

Mr. Jowers, in a 1993 television interview, said that he had hired a Memphis police officer to kill Dr. King from the bushes behind his restaurant. Mr. Jowers sa

KING,

In view of your low grade, abnormal personal behavoir I will not dignify your name with either a Mr. or a Reverend or a Dr. And, your last name calls to mind only the type of King such as King Henry the VIII and his countless acts of adultery and immoral conduct lower than that of a beast.

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Five Eyes

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For the genus of perennial herbs in the nightshade family, see Chamaesaracha.
"FVEY" redirects here. For the album by Shihad, see FVEY (album).

The **Five Eyes**, often abbreviated as **FVEY**, is an anglophone intelligence alliance comprising Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States. These countries are parties to the multilateral UKUSA Agreement, a treaty for joint cooperation in signals intelligence.[1][2][3]

The origins of the FVEY can be traced back to the post–World War II period, when the Atlantic Charter was issued by the Allies to lay out their goals for a post-war world. During the course of the Cold War, the ECHELON surveillance system was initially developed by the FVEY to monitor the communications of the former Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc, although it is now used to monitor billions of private communications worldwide.[4][5]

In the late 1990s, the existence of ECHELON was disclosed to the public, triggering a major debate in the European Parliament and, to a lesser extent, the United States Congress. As part of efforts in the ongoing War on Terror since 2001, the FVEY further expanded their surveillance capabilities, with much emphasis placed on monitoring the World Wide Web. The former NSA contractor Edward Snowden described the Five Eyes as a "supra-national intelligence organisation that does not answer to the known laws of its own countries".[6] Documents leaked by Snowden in 2013 revealed that the FVEY have been spying on one another's citizens and sharing the collected information with each other in order to circumvent restrictive domestic regulations on surveillance of citizens.[7][8][9][10]

In spite of continued controversy over its methods, the Five Eyes relationship remains one of the most comprehensive known espionage alliances in history.[11]

Five Eyes

Official languages	English *(de facto)*
Type	Intelligence alliance
Contributors	Australia Canada New Zealand United Kingdom United States
Establishment	
• Atlantic Charter	14 August 1941
• BRUSA Agreement	17 May 1943

Since processed intelligence is gathered from multiple sources, the intelligence shared is not restricted to signals intelligence (SIGINT) and often involves defence intelligence as well as human intelligence (HUMINT) and geospatial intelligence (GEOINT). The following table provides an overview of most of the FVEY agencies involved in such forms of data sharing.[1]

Country	Agency	Abbr	Role[1]
	Australian Secret Intelligence Service	ASIS	Human intelligence

THE BLOG

Harvard Study Confirms Fluoride Reduces Children's IQ

01/28/2013 11:30 am ET | **Updated** Mar 30, 2013

30k

Like 167K

Dr. Joseph Mercola
Physician and author

A recently-published Harvard University meta-analysis funded by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) has concluded that children who live in areas with highly fluoridated water have "significantly lower" IQ scores than those who live in low fluoride areas.

In a 32-page report that can be downloaded free of charge from Environmental Health Perspectives, the researchers said:

Developmental Fluoride Neurotoxicity: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Anna L. Choi,[1] Guifan Sun,[2] Ying Zhang,[3] and Philippe Grandjean[1,4]

Author information · Article notes · Copyright and License information Disclaimer

Frankfurt School

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Frankfurt School** (*Frankfurter Schule*) is a school of social theory and critical philosophy associated with the Institute for Social Research, at Goethe University Frankfurt. Founded in the Weimar Republic (1918–33), during the European interwar period (1918–39), the Frankfurt School comprised intellectuals, academics, and political dissidents who were ill-fitted to the contemporary socio-economic systems (capitalist, fascist, communist) of the 1930s. The Frankfurt theoreticians proposed that social theory was inadequate for explaining the turbulent political factionalism and reactionary politics occurring in ostensibly liberal capitalist societies in the 20th century. Critical of capitalism and of Marxism–Leninism as philosophically inflexible systems of social organisation, the School's critical theory research indicated alternative paths to realising the social development of a society and a nation.[1]

The Frankfurt School perspective of critical investigation (open-ended and self-critical) is based upon Freudian, Marxist, and Hegelian premises of idealist philosophy.[2] To fill the omissions of 19th-century classical Marxism, which could not address 20th-century social problems, they applied the methods of antipositivist sociology, of psychoanalysis, and of existentialism.[3] The School's sociologic works derived from syntheses of the thematically pertinent works of Immanuel Kant, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel, and Karl Marx, of Sigmund Freud and Max Weber, and of Georg Simmel and Georg Lukács.[4][5]

Like Karl Marx, the Frankfurt School concerned themselves with the conditions (political, economic, societal) that allow for social change realised by way of rational social institutions.[6] The emphasis upon the *critical* component of social theory derived from surpassing the ideological limitations of positivism, materialism, and determinism, by returning to the critical philosophy of Kant, and his successors in German idealism — principally the philosophy of G.W.F. Hegel, which emphasised dialectic and contradiction as intellectual properties inherent to the human grasp of material reality.

Since the 1960s, the critical-theory work of the Institute for Social Research has been guided by Jürgen Habermas, in the fields of communicative rationality, linguistic intersubjectivity, and "the philosophical discourse of modernity";[7] nonetheless, the critical theorists Raymond Geuss and Nikolas Kompridis opposed the propositions of Habermas, claiming he has undermined the original social-change purposes of critical-theory-problems, such as: *What should reason mean?*; the analysis and expansion of the conditions necessary to realise social emancipation; and critiques of contemporary capitalism.[8]

Part of a series on the

Frankfurt School

Major works

Reason and Revolution
The Work of Art in the Age of Mechanical Reproduction
Eclipse of Reason
Escape from Freedom
Minima Moralia
Eros and Civilization
One-Dimensional Man
Negative Dialectics
The Structural Transformation of the Public Sphere
The Theory of Communicative Action
Dialectic of Enlightenment

The long march through the institutions

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The long march through the institutions (German: *der lange Marsch durch die Institutionen*) is a slogan coined by student activist Rudi Dutschke to describe his strategy for establishing the conditions for revolution: subverting society by infiltrating institutions such as the professions. The phrase "long march" is a reference to the prolonged struggle of the Chinese communists, which included a physical Long March of their army across China.[1]

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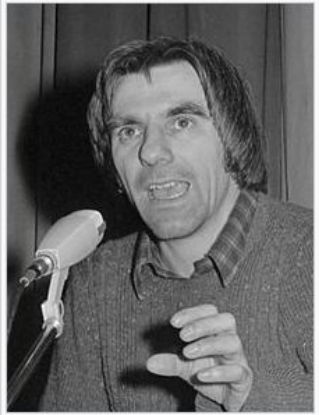
1 Influences
2 Relevant works
3 References
4 See also

Influences [edit]

The main influence on Dutschke's thinking is commonly thought to be the work of Italian communist Antonio Gramsci who, while imprisoned by Mussolini, wrote about cultural hegemony and the need for a "war of position" to establish the conditions for a revolutionary "war of manoeuvre".[2] Degroot also identifies Ernst Bloch as a major influence.[3] Bloch met Dutschke at Bad Boll in 1968 and admired his integrity and determination – qualities which he had written about in *Das Prinzip Hoffnung* (The Principle of Hope) as being essential for the achievement of utopia.[3]

Herbert Marcuse corresponded with Dutschke in 1971 to agree with this strategy, "Let me tell you this: that I regard your notion of the 'long march through the institutions' as the only effective way..."[4] In his 1972 book, *Counterrevolution and Revolt*, Marcuse wrote

> To extend the base of the student movement, Rudi Dutschke has proposed the strategy of the *long march through the institutions*: working against the established institutions while working within them, but not simply by 'boring from within', rather by 'doing the job', learning (how to program and read computers, how to teach at all levels of education, how to use the mass media, how to organize production, how to recognize and eschew planned obsolescence, how to design, et cetera), and at the same time preserving one's own consciousness in working with others.



Rudi Dutschke

Relevant works [edit]

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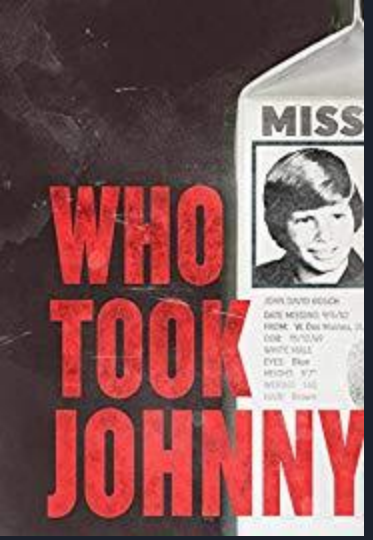
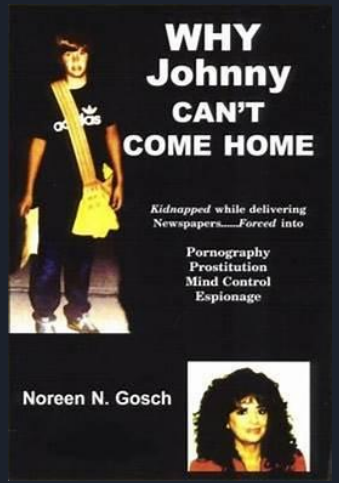




SUNNY

The Washington Times

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1989 • WASHINGTON, D.C. 25 cents

Homosexual prostitution inquiry ensnares VIPs with Reagan, Bush

'Call boys' took midnight tour of White House

By Paul M. Rodriguez and George Archibald

A homosexual prostitution ring is under investigation by federal and District authorities and includes among its clients key officials of the Reagan and Bush administrations, military officers, congressional aides and U.S. and foreign businessmen with close social ties to Washington's political elite, documents obtained by The Washington Times reveal.

One of the ring's high-profile clients was as well-connected, in fact, that he could arrange a midnight-the-night tour of the White House for his friends on Sunday, July 3, of last year. Among the six persons on the extraordinary 1 a.m. tour were two male prostitutes.

Federal authorities, including the Secret Service, are investigating criminal aspects of the ring and have told male prostitutes and their homosexual clients that a grand jury will deliberate over the evidence throughout the summer, The Times learned.

Reporters for this newspaper examined hundreds of credit-card vouchers, drawn on both corporate and personal cards and made payable to the escort service operated by the homosexual ring. Many of the vouchers were run through a so-called "sub-merchant" account of the Chambers Funeral Home by a son of the owner, without the company's knowledge.

Among the client names contained in the vouchers — and identified by prostitutes and escort operators — are government officials, locally based U.S. military officers, businessmen, lawyers, bankers, congressional aides and other prominent.

Editors of The Times said the newspaper would print only the names of those found to be in sensitive government posts or positions of influence. "There is no intention of publishing names or facts about the operation merely for titillation," said Wesley Pruden, managing editor of The Times.

The office of U.S. Attorney Jay B. Stephens, former deputy White House counsel to President Reagan, is coordinating federal aspects of the inquiry but refused to discuss the investigation or grand jury action.

Several former White House colleagues of Mr. Stephens are listed among clients of the homosexual prostitution ring, according to the credit-card records, and those persons have confirmed that the charges were theirs.

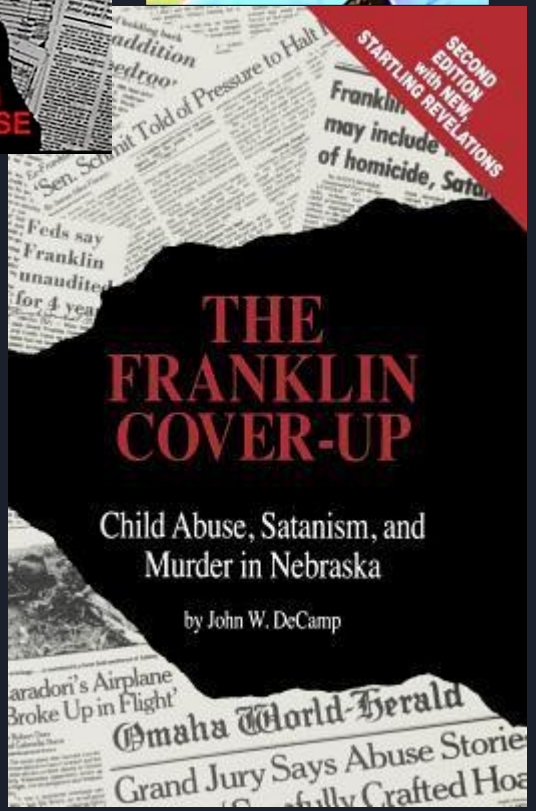
Mr. Stephens' office, after first saying it would cooperate with The Times' inquiry, withdrew the offer late yesterday and also declined to say whether Mr. Stephens would recuse himself from the case because of possible conflict of interest.

At least one highly placed Bush administration official and a wealthy businessman who procured homosexual prostitutes from the escort services operated by the ring are cooperating with the investigation, several sources said.

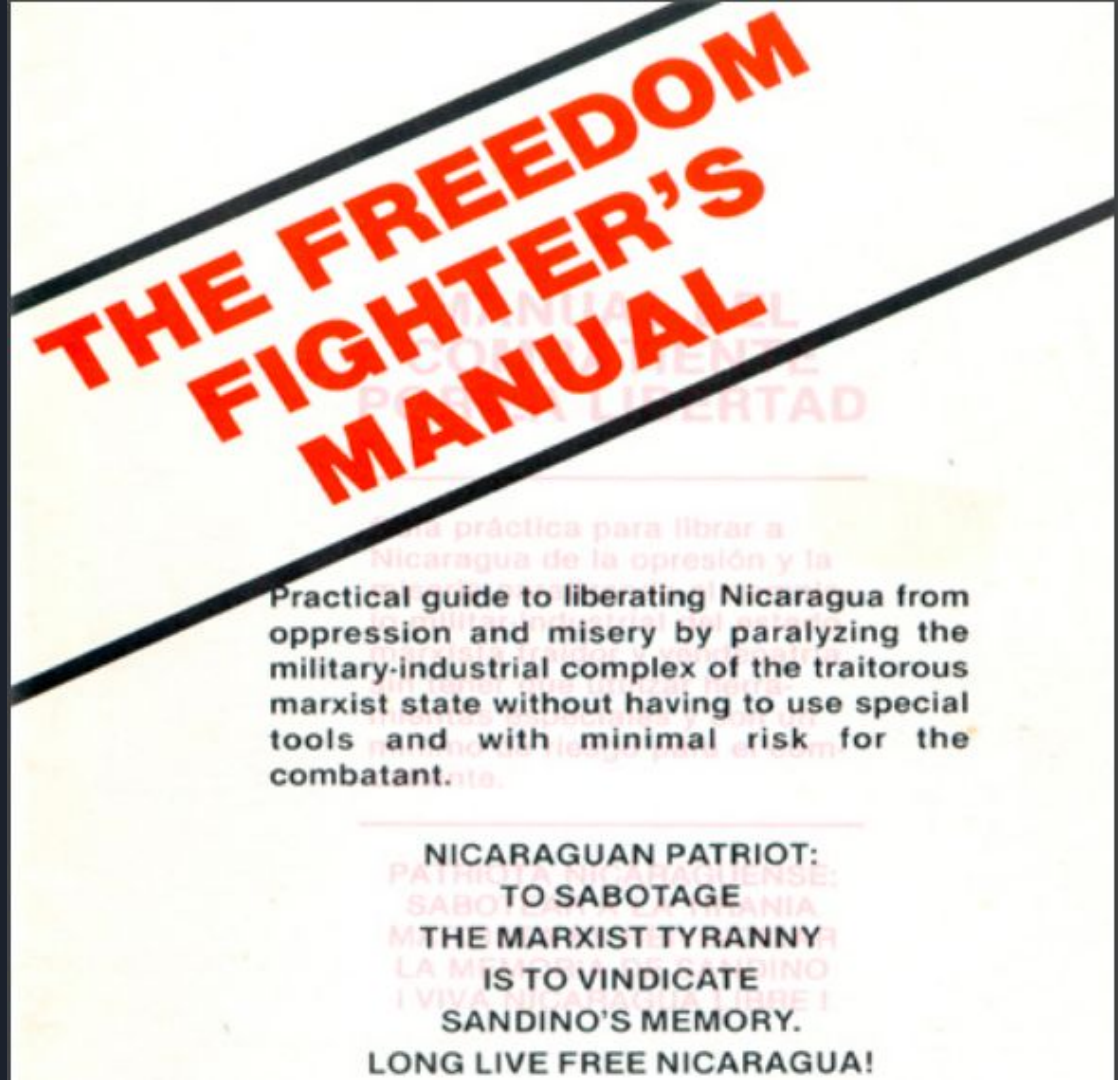
Among clients who charged homosexual prostitute services on proper credit cards over the past 18 months are Charles K. Dutcher, former associate director of presidential personnel in the Reagan administration, and Paul R. Bakich, Legal Secretary Elizabeth Dole's political personnel liaison to the White House.

In the 1970s Mr. Dutcher was a congressional aide to former Rep. Robert Bauman, Maryland Republican, who resigned from the House after he admitted having engaged in sexual liaisons with teen-age male

see PROBE, page A7



The Freedom Fighter's Manual (CIA Nicaragua 1983)



FOIA 2011 Documents “Iron Man”

~~SECRET//NOFORN//MR20100510~~

scenarios, analysis of commonalities for use in planning responses, and recommendations for preventative action. This U.S. tasking was given by JTF-CS.

~~(S//NF)~~ The reports were first prepared in the summer of 2000, in support of JTF-CS, and were briefed to the JFCOM J2, JTF-CS J2, and senior JFCOM staff, including the DCINC and J3. The JTF-CS Commander may have also attended the briefings. The first version of the briefing was entitled “The WMD Threat to the U.S.”, (information cut off date 16 July 2000). The briefing slides emphasized that New York City was the most difficult consequence management problem, and recommended using NYC as the model for planning /exercises. The oral briefing itself was much more sensitive, indicating that the World Trade Centers # 1 and # 2 were the most likely buildings to be attacked in the U.S., followed closely by the Pentagon. The briefer indicated that the worst case scenario would be one tower collapsed onto the other. The possibility of striking the buildings with a plane may have been discussed then – it was certainly discussed in the red cell analysis leading up to the briefing. The acting Deputy of DO5, (b) proposed in the red cell analysis that the building could be struck by a jetliner. Discussion followed on contacting World Trade Center security and engineering/architectural staff, but the idea was not further explored because of a command climate discouraging contact with the civilian community. However, at the end of the briefing, the JFCOM J3 directed that the national military terrorism exercise for FY 02 be based on a New York worse-case scenario. He indicated he would’ve preferred to have done so in FY 01, but the military was already financially committed to another use (a cruise ship) in FY01.

Unsolicited Advice to the Government of Iran

Gary Hart Become a fan United States Senator (Ret.)

huffingtonpost.com

Gary Hart Headsho

Presuming that you are not actually ignorant enough to desire war with the United States, you might be well advised to read the history of the sinking of the U.S.S. Maine in Havana harbor in 1898 and the history of the Gulf of Tonkin in 1964.

Having done so, you will surely recognize that Americans are reluctant to go to war unless attacked. Until Pearl Harbor, we were even reluctant to get involved in World War II. For historians of American wars the question is whether we provoke provocations.

Given the unilateral U.S. invasion of Iraq in 2003, you are obviously thinking the rules have changed. Provocation is no longer required to take America to war. But even in this instance, we were led to believe that the mass murderer of American civilians, Osama bin Laden, was lurking, literally or figuratively, in the vicinity of Baghdad.

Given all this, you would probably be well advised to keep your forces, including clandestine forces, as far away from the Iraqi border as you can. You might even consider bringing in some neighbors to verify that you are not shipping arms next door. Tone down the rhetoric on Zionism. You've established your credentials with those in your world who thrive on that.

If it makes you feel powerful to hurl accusations at the American eagle, have at it. Sticks and stones, etc. But, for the next sixteen months or so, you should not only not take provocative actions, you should not seem to be doing so.

For the vast majority of Americans who seek no wider war, in the Middle East or elsewhere, don't tempt fate. Don't give a certain vice president we know the justification he is seeking to attack your country. That is unless you happen to like having bombs fall on your head.

George Washington to George Washington Snyder

Mount Vernon, October 24, 1798.

Revd Sir: I have your favor of the 17th. instant before me; and my only motive to trouble you with the receipt of this letter, is to explain, and correct a mistake which I perceive the hurry in which I am obliged, often, to write letters, have led you into.

It was not my intention to doubt that, the **Doctrines of the Illuminati**, and principles of Jacobinism had not spread in the United States. On the contrary, no one is more truly satisfied of this fact than I am.

The idea that I meant to convey, was, that I did not believe that the *Lodges* of Free Masons in *this* Country had, as *Societies*, endeavoured to propagate the diabolical tenets of the first, or pernicious principles of the latter (if they are susceptible of seperation). That Individuals of them may have done it, or that the *founder*, or *instrument* employed to found, the Democratic Societies in the United States, may have had these objects; and actually had a seperation of the *People* from their *Government* in view, is too evident to be questioned.

My occupations are such, that but little leisure is allowed me to read News Papers, or Books of any kind; the reading of letters, and preparing answers, absorb much of my time.

Georgia Guidestones

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 34°13′55″N 82°53′40″W

The **Georgia Guidestones** are a granite monument erected in 1980 in Elbert County, Georgia, in the United States. A set of 10 guidelines is inscribed on the structure in eight modern languages and a shorter message is inscribed at the top of the structure in four ancient language scripts.

The monument stands at an approximate elevation of 750 feet (230 m) above sea level, about 90 miles (140 km) east of Atlanta, 45 miles (72 km) from Athens, Georgia and 9 miles (14 km) north of the center of the city of Elberton.

One slab stands in the center, with four arranged around it. A capstone lies on top of the five slabs, which are astronomically aligned. An additional stone tablet, which is set in the ground a short distance to the west of the structure, provides some notes on the history and purpose of the guidestones. The structure is sometimes referred to as an "American Stonehenge".[1] The monument is 19 feet 3 inches (5.87 m) tall, made from six granite slabs weighing 237,746 pounds (107,840 kg) in all.[2] The anonymity of the guidestones' authors and their apparent advocacy of population control, eugenics and internationalism, have made them a target for controversy and conspiracy theory.

Georgia Guidestones

Chinese and Arabic inscriptions of the Georgia Guidestones

Contents [hide]

Inscriptions [edit]

A message consisting of a set of ten guidelines or principles is engraved on the Georgia Guidestones[8] in eight different languages, one language on each face of the four large upright stones. Moving clockwise around the structure from due north, these languages are: English, Spanish, Swahili, Hindi, Hebrew, Arabic, Traditional Chinese, and Russian.

1. Maintain humanity under 500,000,000 in perpetual balance with nature.
2. Guide reproduction wisely — improving fitness and diversity.
3. Unite humanity with a living new language.
4. Rule passion — faith — tradition — and all things with tempered reason.
5. Protect people and nations with fair laws and just courts.
6. Let all nations rule internally resolving external disputes in a world court.
7. Avoid petty laws and useless officials.
8. Balance personal rights with social duties.
9. Prize truth — beauty — love — seeking harmony with the infinite.
10. Be not a cancer on the earth — Leave room for nature — Leave room for nature.

Greater Israel + Oded Yinon Plan for Israel in the 1980s

""[The Yinon plan] is an Israeli strategic plan to ensure Israeli regional superiority. It insists and stipulates that Israel must reconfigure its geo-political environment through the balkanization of the surrounding Arab states into smaller and weaker states.

Israeli strategists viewed Iraq as their biggest strategic challenge from an Arab state. This is why Iraq was outlined as the centerpiece to the balkanization of the Middle East and the Arab World. In Iraq, on the basis of the concepts of the Yinon Plan, Israeli strategists have called for the division of Iraq into a Kurdish state and two Arab states, one for Shiite Muslims and the other for Sunni Muslims. The first step towards establishing this was a war between Iraq and Iran, which the Yinon Plan discusses.

The Atlantic, in 2008, and the U.S. military's Armed Forces Journal, in 2006, both published widely circulated maps that closely followed the outline of the Yinon Plan. Aside from a divided Iraq, which the Biden Plan also calls for, the Yinon Plan calls for a divided Lebanon, Egypt, and Syria. The partitioning of Iran, Turkey, Somalia, and Pakistan also all fall into line with these views. The Yinon Plan also calls for dissolution in North Africa and forecasts it as starting from Egypt and then spilling over into Sudan, Libya, and the rest of the region."

"The plan operates on two essential premises. To survive, Israel must

*1) **become an imperial regional power**, and*
2) must effect the division into small states by the dissolution of all existing Arab states.

Small here will depend on the ethnic or sectarian composition of each state. Consequently, the Zionist hope is that sectarian-based states become Israel's satellites and, ironically, its source of moral legitimation… This is not a new idea, nor does it surface for the first time in Zionist strategic thinking. Indeed, fragmenting all Arab states into smaller units has been a recurrent theme."
(Yinon Plan, see below)
"

http://www.nogw.com/images/greater_israel.gif

Oded Yinon's "A Strategy for Israel in the Nineteen Eighties"

Oded Yinon's article which appeared in Kivunim (Directions), the journal of the Department of Information of the World Zionist Organization. Oded Yinon is an Israeli journalist and was formerly attached to the Foreign Ministry of Israel.

This essay originally appeared in Hebrew in KIVUNIM (Directions), A Journal for Judaism and Zionism; Issue No, 14--Winter, 5742, February 1982, Editor: Yoram Beck. Editorial Committee: Eli Eyal, Yoram Beck, Amnon Hadari, Yohanan Manor, Elieser Schweid. Published by the Department of Publicity/The World Zionist Organization, Jerusalem.

Published by the Association of Arab-American University Graduates, Inc. , Belmont, Massachusetts, 1982 , Special Document No. 1, (ISBN 0-937694-56-8), http://www.informationclearinghouse.info/pdf/The%20Zionist%20Plan%20for%20the%20Middle%20East.pdf

- "The plan operates on two essential premises. To survive, Israel must 1) become an imperial regional power, and 2) must effect the division of the whole area into small states by the dissolution of all existing Arab states. Small here will depend on the ethnic or sectarian composition of each state. Consequently, the Zionist hope is that sectarian-based states become Israel's satellites and, ironically, its source of moral legitimation."--Khalil Nakhleh

- "All the Arab States east of Israel are torn apart, broken up and riddled with inner conflict even more than those of the Maghreb… Lebanon's total dissolution into five provinces serves as a precedent for the entire Arab world including Egypt, Syria, Iraq and the Arabian peninsula and is already following that track. The dissolution of Syria and Iraq later on into ethnically or religiously unique areas such as in Lebanon, is Israel's primary target on the Eastern front in the long run, while the dissolution of the military power of those states serves as the primary short term target…. Iraq, rich in oil on the one hand and internally torn on the other, is guaranteed as a candidate for Israel's targets. Its dissolution is even more important for us than that of Syria. Iraq is stronger than Syria. In the short run it is Iraqi power which constitutes the greatest threat to Israel. An Iraqi-Iranian war will tear Iraq apart and cause its downfall at home even before it is able to organize a struggle on a wide front against us. Every kind of inter-Arab confrontation will assist us in the short run and will shorten the way to the more important aim of breaking up Iraq into denominations as in Syria and in Lebanon. In Iraq, a division into provinces along ethnic/religious lines as in Syria during Ottoman times
- is possible. So, three (or more) states will exist around the three major cities: Basra, Baghdad and Mosul, and Shi'ite areas in the south will separate from the Sunni and Kurdish north. It is possible that the present Iranian-Iraqi confrontation will deepen this polarization."--Oded Yinon

Gulf of Tonkin incident

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from Gulf of Tonkin Incident)

Coordinates: 19°42′N 106°46′E

The **Gulf of Tonkin incident** (Vietnamese: *Sự kiện Vịnh Bắc Bộ*), also known as the **USS *Maddox* incident**, was an international confrontation that led to the United States engaging more directly in the Vietnam War. It involved either one or two separate confrontations involving North Vietnam and the United States in the waters of the Gulf of Tonkin. The original American report blamed North Vietnam for both incidents, but eventually became very controversial with widespread belief that at least one, and possibly both incidents were false, and possibly deliberately so. On August 2, 1964, the destroyer USS *Maddox*, while performing a signals intelligence patrol as part of DESOTO operations, was pursued by three North Vietnamese Navy torpedo boats of the 135th Torpedo Squadron.[1][5] *Maddox* fired three warning shots and the North Vietnamese boats then attacked with torpedoes and machine gun fire.[5] *Maddox* expended over 280 3-inch (76.2 mm) and 5-inch (127 mm) shells in a sea battle. One U.S. aircraft was damaged, three North Vietnamese torpedo boats were damaged, and four North Vietnamese sailors were killed, with six more wounded. There were no U.S. casualties.[6] *Maddox* "was unscathed except for a single bullet hole from a Vietnamese machine gun round."[5]

Gulf of Tonkin incident

Part of the Vietnam War

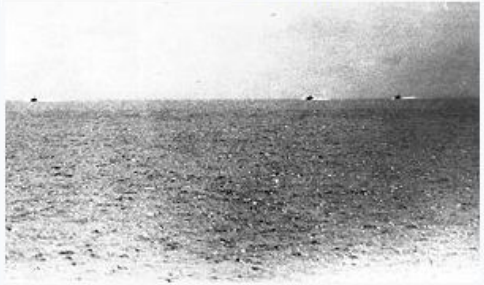


Photo taken from USS *Maddox* during the incident, showing three North Vietnamese motor torpedo boats

George Stephen Morrison

ency that a **Seco**
n ghosts"[7] (false

Robert McNamara

8th United States Secretary of Defense

In office

January 21, 1961 – February 29, 1968[1]

gust 4, 1964, as another
ese torpedo boats. In the

In-Q-Tel, Google and the CIA

In-Q-Tel

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from In Q Tel)

In-Q-Tel (**IQT**), formerly **Peleus** and known as **In-Q-It**, is an American not-for-profit venture capital firm based in Arlington, Virginia. It invests in high-tech companies for the sole purpose of keeping the Central Intelligence Agency, and other intelligence agencies, equipped with the latest in information technology in support of United States intelligence capability.[4] The name, "In-Q-Tel" is an intentional reference to Q, the fictional inventor who supplies technology to James Bond.[5]

The firm is seen as a trend-setter in the information technology industry, with the average dollar invested by In-Q-Tel in 2012 attracting nine dollars of investment from other companies.[5]

Contents [hide]

1 History
2 Governance

In-Q-Tel

IQT®
IN·Q·TEL

Type	Privately held not-for-profit corporation

Internet kill switch

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For the device which deals with mechanical and electronic switching mechanisms, see kill switch.

The examples and perspective in this article **deal primarily with the United States and do not represent a worldwide view of the subject**. You may improve this article, discuss the issue on the talk page, or create a new article, as appropriate. *(July 2018) (Learn how and when to remove this template message)*

An **Internet kill switch** is a countermeasure concept of activating a single shut off mechanism for all Internet traffic.

The concept behind having a kill switch is based on creating a single point of control (i.e. a switch) for a single authority to control or shut down the Internet in order to protect it or its users. Groups such as the American Civil Liberties Union and the Nominet Trust have criticized proposals for implementing the idea so far.[citation needed]

Analysis of Country-wide Internet Outages Caused by Censorship

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the attack upon an American oil boat.[1] House warned him that the German threat of using submarines recklessly might have to be taken at its face value.

Colonel House to the President

[Telegram]

LONDON, *May* 5, 1915

I believe that a sharp note indicating your determination to demand full reparation, would be sufficient in this instance.

I am afraid a more serious breach may at any time occur, for they seem to have no regard for consequences.

EDWARD HOUSE

On the morning of May 7, House and Grey drove out to Kew. 'We spoke of the probability of an ocean liner being sunk,' recorded House, 'and I told him if this were done, a flame of indignation would sweep across America, which would in itself probably carry us into the war.' An hour later, House was with King George in Buckingham Palace. 'We fell to talking, strangely enough,' the Colonel wrote that night, 'of the probability of Germany sinking a trans-Atlantic liner. . . . He said, "Suppose they should sink the *Lusitania* with American passengers on board. . . ."'

That evening House dined at the American Embassy. A despatch came in, stating that at two in the afternoon a German submarine had torpedoed and sunk the *Lusitania* off the southern coast of Ireland. Many lives had been lost.

Thus did Germany interpret the Freedom of the Seas.

[1] The *Gulflight*, torpedoed by a German submarine on May 1, but not sunk. The master died of heart failure the next morning, and two sailors were drowned.

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NOTICE!

TRAVELLERS intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or of any of her allies, are liable to destruction in those waters and that travellers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 22, 1915.

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Transylvania..Fri., May 7, 5 P.M.
Orduna.....Tues., May 18, 10 A.M.
Tuscania.....Fri., May 21, 5 P.M.
LUSITANIA..Sat., May 29, 10 A.M.
Transylvania..Fri., June 4, 5 P.M.

Gibraltar—Genoa—Naples—Piraeus
S.S. Carpathia, Thur., May 13, Noon

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Toronto Star

Germany gave a warning. So why was Lusitania full? | The Star

Iran–Contra affair

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from Iran Contra Affair)

The **Iran–Contra Scandal** (Persian: ماجرای ایران-کنترا, Spanish: *caso Irán-Contra*), also referred to as **Irangate**,[1] **Contragate**[2] or the **Iran–Contra affair**, was a political scandal in the United States that occurred during the second term of the Reagan Administration. Senior administration officials secretly facilitated the sale of arms to Iran, which was the subject of an arms embargo.[3] The administration hoped to use the proceeds of the arms sale to fund the Contras in Nicaragua. Under the Boland Amendment, further funding of the Contras by the government had been prohibited by Congress.

The official justification for the arms shipments was that they were part of an operation to free seven American hostages being held in Lebanon by Hezbollah, a paramilitary group with Iranian ties connected to the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps. The plan was for Israel to ship weapons to Iran, for the United States to resupply Israel, and for Israel to pay the United States. The Iranian recipients promised to do everything in their power to achieve the release of the hostages.[4][5] However, as documented by a congressional investigation, the first Reagan-sponsored secret arms sales to Iran began in 1981 before any of the American hostages had been taken in Lebanon. This fact ruled out the "arms for hostages" explanation by which the Reagan administration sought to excuse its behavior.[6]

The plan was later complicated in late 1985, when Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North of the National Security Council diverted a portion of the proceeds from the Iranian weapon sales to fund the Contras, a group of anti-Sandinista rebel fighters, in their struggle against the socialist government of Nicaragua.[4] While President Ronald Reagan was a vocal supporter of the Contra cause,[7] the evidence is disputed as to whether he personally authorized the diversion of funds to the Contras.[4][5][8] Handwritten notes taken by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger on 7 December 1985 indicate that Reagan was aware of potential hostage transfers with Iran, as well as the sale of Hawk and TOW missiles to "moderate elements" within that country.[9] Weinberger wrote that Reagan said "he could answer to charges of illegality but couldn't answer to the charge that 'big strong President Reagan passed up a chance to free the hostages.'"[9] After the weapon sales were revealed in November 1986, Reagan appeared on national television and stated that the weapons transfers had indeed occurred, but that the United States did not trade arms for hostages.[10] The investigation was impeded when large volumes of documents relating to the affair were destroyed or withheld from investigators by Reagan administration officials.[11] On 4 March 1987, Reagan made a further nationally televised address, taking full responsibility for the affair and stating that "what began as a strategic opening to Iran deteriorated, in its implementation, into trading arms for hostages".[12]

Iran–Contra Scandal

Reagan meets with (left to right) Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, Secretary of State George Shultz, Attorney General Ed Meese, and Chief of Staff Don Regan in the Oval Office

Date	20 August 1985 – 4 March 1987
Also known as	Iran–Contra Scandal
Participants	Ronald Reagan, George H.W. Bush, Robert McFarlane, Caspar Weinberger, Hezbollah, Contras, Oliver North, Manucher Ghorbanifar, John Poindexter, Manuel Antonio Noriega

President John F. Kennedy
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City
April 27, 1961

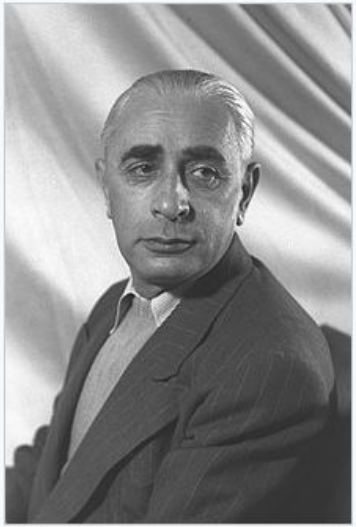
people, by every businessman or labor leader, and by every newspaper. For we are opposed around the world by a monolithic and ruthless conspiracy that relies primarily on covert means for expanding its sphere of influence--on infiltration instead of invasion, on subversion instead of elections, on intimidation instead of free choice, on guerrillas by night instead of armies by day. It is a system which has conscripted vast human and material resources into the building of a tightly knit, highly efficient machine that combines military, diplomatic, intelligence, economic, scientific and political operations.

Lavon Affair

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Lavon affair** refers to a failed Israeli covert operation, codenamed **Operation Susannah**, conducted in Egypt in the summer of 1954. As part of the false flag operation,[1] a group of Egyptian Jews were recruited by Israeli military intelligence to plant bombs inside Egyptian-, American-, and British-owned civilian targets: cinemas, libraries and American educational centers. The bombs were timed to detonate several hours after closing time. The attacks were to be blamed on the Muslim Brotherhood, Egyptian Communists, "unspecified malcontents" or "local nationalists" with the aim of creating a climate of sufficient violence and instability to induce the British government to retain its occupying troops in Egypt's Suez Canal zone.[2] The operation caused no casualties among the population, but cost the lives of four operatives: two cell members who committed suicide after being captured; and two operatives who were tried, convicted, and executed by the Egyptian authorities.

The operation ultimately became known as the **Lavon affair** after the Israeli defense minister Pinhas Lavon was forced to resign as a consequence of the incident. Before Lavon's resignation, the incident had been euphemistically referred to in Israel as the **"Unfortunate Affair"** or **"The Bad Business"** (Hebrew: העסק הביש, *HaEsek HaBish*). Israel publicly denied any involvement in the incident for 51 years; however, the surviving agents were officially honored in 2005, being awarded certificates of appreciation by Israeli President Moshe Katsav.[3]



Pinhas Lavon

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- 1.2 Secret cell
- 1.3 Operation commenced

Lend-Lease

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from Lend Lease)

This article is about the World War II program. For its precursor, see Destroyers for Bases Agreement. For the company, see Lend Lease Group.

The **Lend-Lease** policy, formally titled **An Act to Promote the Defense of the United States**, (Pub.L. 77–11, H.R. 1776, 55 Stat. 31, enacted March 11, 1941)[1] was an American program to defeat Germany, Japan and Italy by distributing food, oil, and materiel between 1941 and August 1945. The aid went to the United Kingdom, China, and later the Soviet Union, Free France, and other Allied nations. It included warships and warplanes, along with other weaponry. The policy was signed into law on March 11, 1941, and ended overnight without prior warning when the war against Japan ended. The aid was free for all countries, although goods in transit when the program ended were charged for. Some transport ships were returned to the US after the war, but practically all the items sent out were used up or worthless in peacetime. In Reverse Lend Lease, the U.S. was given no-cost leases on army and naval bases in Allied territory during the war, as well as local supplies.

President Roosevelt signs the Lend-Lease bill to give aid to Britain and China (1941).

The program was under the direct control of the White House, with Roosevelt paying close attention, assisted by Harry Hopkins, W. Averell Harriman, and Edward Stettinius Jr.. Roosevelt often sent them on special missions to London and Moscow, where their control over Lend Lease gave them importance. The budget was hidden away in the overall military budget, and details were not released until after the war.

A total of $50.1 billion (equivalent to $543 billion in 2016)[2] was involved, or 11% of the total war expenditures of the U.S.[3] In all, $31.4 billion ($340 billion) went to Britain and its Empire, $11.3 billion ($122 billion) to the Soviet Union, $3.2 billion ($34.6 billion) to France, $1.6 billion ($17.3 billion) to China, and the remaining $2.6 billion to the other Allies. Reverse lend-lease policies comprised services such as rent on bases used by the U.S., and totaled $7.8 billion; of this, $6.8 billion came from the British and the Commonwealth, mostly Australia and India. The terms of the agreement provided that the materiel was to be used until returned or destroyed. In practice very little equipment was in usable shape for peacetime uses. Supplies that arrived after the termination date were sold to Britain at a large discount for £1.075 billion, using long-term loans from the United States. Canada was not part of Lend Lease. However it operated a similar program called Mutual Aid that sent a loan of C$1 billion (equivalent to C$14.2 billion in 2017).[4] and C$3.4 billion (C$48.2 billion) in supplies and services to Britain and other Allies.[5][6]

This program effectively ended the United States' pretense of neutrality and was a decisive change from non-interventionist policy, which had dominated United States foreign relations since 1931. (See Neutrality Acts of 1930s.)

Horace Greeley
Library of Congress

Letter to Horace Greeley

Written during the heart of the Civil War, this is one of Abraham Lincoln's most famous letters. Greeley, editor of the influential New York *Tribune*, had just addressed an editorial to Lincoln called "The Prayer of Twenty Millions," making demands and implying that Lincoln's administration lacked direction and resolve.

President Lincoln wrote his reply when a draft of the Emancipation Proclamation already lay in his desk drawer. His response revealed his concentration on preserving the Union. The letter, which received acclaim in the North, stands as a classic statement of Lincoln's constitutional responsibilities. A few years after the president's death, Greeley wrote an assessment of Lincoln. He stated that Lincoln did not actually respond to his editorial but used it instead as a platform to prepare the public for his "altered position" on emancipation.

Executive Mansion,
Washington, August 22, 1862.

Hon. Horace Greeley:
Dear Sir.

I have just read yours of the 19th. addressed to myself through the New-York Tribune. If there be in it any statements, or assumptions of fact, which I may know to be erroneous, I do not, now and here, controvert them. If there be in it any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here, argue against them. If there be perceptable in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend, whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing" as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt.

I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored; the nearer the Union will be "the Union as it was." If there be those who would not save the Union, unless they could at the same time *save* slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time *destroy* slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle *is* to save the Union, and is *not* either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing *any* slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing *all* the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that. What I do about slavery, and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do *not* believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do *less* whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do *more* whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors; and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views.

I have here stated my purpose according to my view of *official* duty; and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed *personal* wish that all men every where could be free.

Yours,
A. Lincoln.

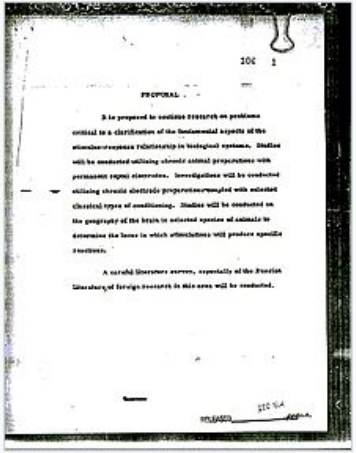
MK-ULTRA + MK-DELTA + MKOFTEN

Project MKUltra

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from MKULTRA)

"MKULTRA" redirects here. For other uses, see MKULTRA (disambiguation).
Not to be confused with Edgewood Arsenal human experiments.

Project MKUltra, also called the **CIA mind control program**, is the code name given to a program of experiments on human subjects that were designed and undertaken by the United States Central Intelligence Agency—and which were, at times, illegal.[1][2][3] Experiments on humans were intended to identify and develop drugs and procedures to be used in interrogations in order to weaken the individual and force confessions through mind control. The project was organized through the Office of Scientific Intelligence of the CIA and coordinated with the U.S. Army Biological Warfare Laboratories.[4]



Declassified MKUltra documents

The operation was officially sanctioned in 1953, was reduced in scope in 1964, further curtailed in 1967, and recorded to be halted in 1973. There remains controversy over whether this operation ever ended, or continues presently.[5] The program engaged in many illegal activities,[6][7][8] including the use of U.S. and Canadian citizens as its unwitting test subjects, which led to controversy regarding its legitimacy.[6](p74)[9][10][11] MKUltra used numerous methods to manipulate people's mental states and alter brain functions, including the surreptitious administration of drugs (especially LSD) and other chemicals, hypnosis,[12][13] sensory deprivation, isolation, verbal and sexual abuse (including the sexual abuse of children), and other forms of torture.[14][15]

The scope of Project MKUltra was broad with research undertaken at 80 institutions, including colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, and pharmaceutical companies.[16] The CIA operated through these institutions using front organizations, although sometimes top officials at these institutions were aware of the CIA's involvement.[17]

Project MKUltra was first brought to public attention in 1975 by the Church Committee of the United States Congress and Gerald Ford's United States President's Commission on CIA activities within the United States. Investigative efforts were hampered by the fact that CIA Director Richard Helms ordered all MKUltra files to be destroyed in 1973; the Church Committee and Rockefeller Commission investigations relied on the sworn testimony of direct participants and on the relatively small number of documents that survived Helms's destruction order.[18] In 1977, a Freedom of Information Act request uncovered a cache of 20,000 documents relating to project MKUltra which led to Senate hearings later that year.[6][19] Some surviving information regarding MKUltra was declassified in July 2001. In December 2018, declassified documents included a letter to an unidentified doctor discussing work on six dogs made to run, turn and stop via remote control and brain implants.[20][21]

Maine Core (NSA)

Main Core

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

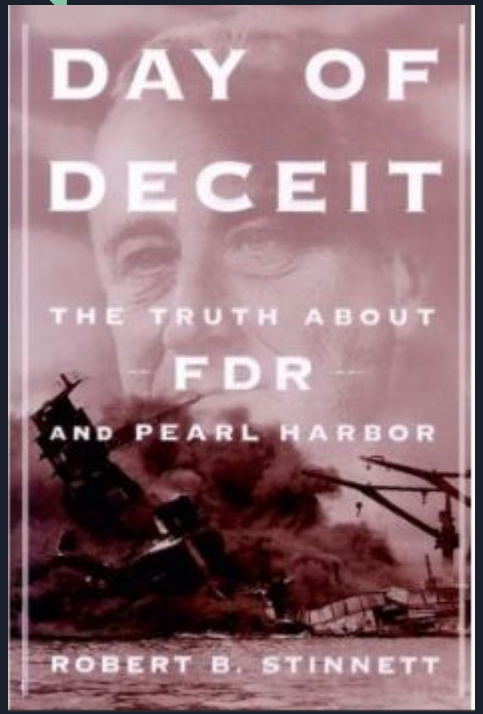
Main Core is the code name of an American governmental database that is believed to have been in existence since the 1980s. It is believed that Main Core is a federal database containing personal and financial data of millions of United States citizens[*clarification needed*] believed to be threats to national security.[1] The data, which is believed to come from the NSA, FBI, CIA, and other sources,[1] is collected and stored without warrants or court orders.[1] The database's name derives from the fact that it contains "copies of the 'main core' or essence of each item of intelligence information on Americans produced by the FBI and the other agencies of the U.S. intelligence community".[1]

The Main Core database is alleged to have originated with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in 1982, following Ronald Reagan's Continuity of Operations plan outlined in the National Security Directive (NSD) 69 / National Security Decision Directive (NSDD) 55, entitled "Enduring National Leadership", implemented on September 14, 1982.[1][2]

As of 2008, there were allegedly eight million Americans listed in the database as possible threats, often for trivial reasons, whom the government may choose to track, question, or detain in a time of crisis.[3]

The existence of the database was first asserted in May 2008 by Christopher Ketcham[4] and again in July 2008 by Tim Shorrock.[2]

McCollum Memo



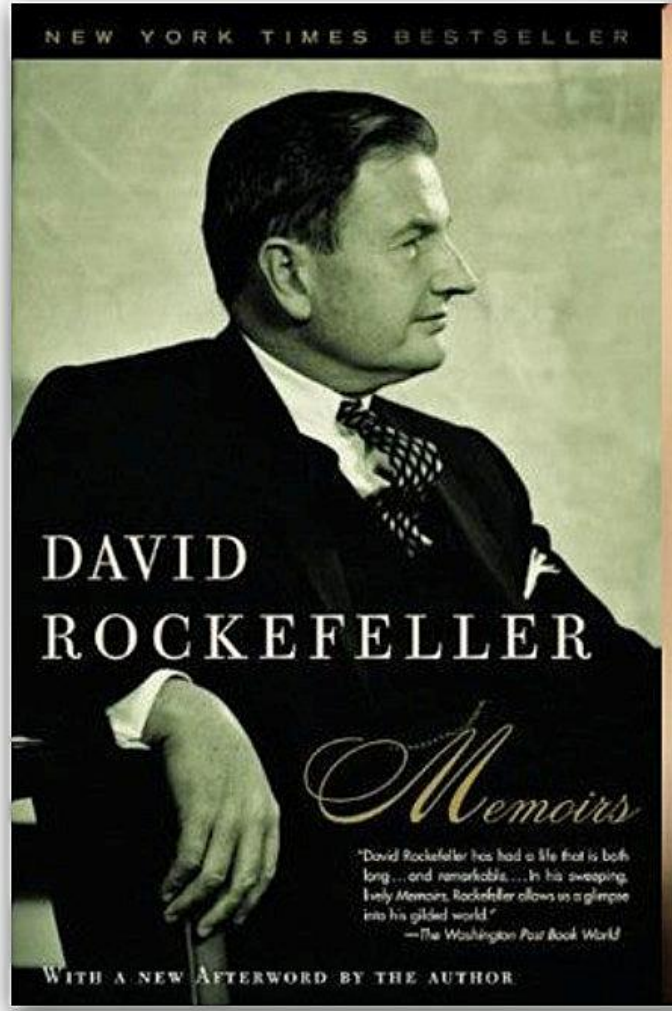
9. It is not believed that in the present state of political opinion the United States government is capable of declaring war against Japan without more ado; and it is barely possible that vigorous action on our part might lead the Japanese to modify their attitude. Therefore, the following course of action is suggested:

A. Make an arrangement with Britain for the use of British bases in the Pacific, particularly Singapore.
B. Make an arrangement with Holland for the use of base facilities and acquisition of supplies in the Dutch East Indies.
C. Give all possible aid to the Chinese Government of Chiang-Kai-Shek.
D. Send a division of long range heavy cruisers to the Orient, Philippines, or Singapore.
E. Send two divisions of submarines to the Orient.
F. Keep the main strength of the U.S. Fleet now in the Pacific in the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands.
G. Insist that the Dutch refuse to grant Japanese demands for undue economic concessions, particularly oil.
H. Completely embargo all U.S. trade with Japan, in collaboration with a similar embargo imposed by the British Empire.

10. If by these means Japan could be led to commit an overt act of war, so much the better. At all events we must be fully prepared to accept the threat of war.

A.H. McCollum

CC-Op-16
Op-16-F
File



ted me, charged across the delegates lounge, and grabbed my hand, shaking it warmly. I was chagrined, sensing the photo frenzy about to erupt. But I smiled as the paparazzi snapped away. Predictably, the photo of "the Capitalist and the Communist" appeared on the front page of newspapers from Ankara to Zanzibar; and just as predictably I was criticized for appearing with a man considered one of our nation's bitterest enemies.*

POPULIST PARANOIA

For more than a century ideological extremists at either end of the political spectrum have seized upon well-publicized incidents such as my encounter with Castro to attack the Rockefeller family for the inordinate influence they claim we wield over American political and economic institutions. Some even believe we are part of a secret cabal working against the best interests of the United States, characterizing my family and me as "internationalists" and of conspiring with others around the world to build a more integrated global political and economic structure—one world, if you will. If that's the charge, I stand guilty, and I am proud of it.

The anti-Rockefeller focus of these otherwise incompatible political positions owes much to Populism. "Populists" believe in conspiracies, and one of the most enduring is that a secret group of international bankers and capitalists, and their minions, control the world's economy. Because of my name and prominence as the head of the Chase for many years, I have earned the distinction of "conspirator in chief" from some of these people.

Populists and isolationists ignore the tangible benefits that have resulted from our active international role during the past half-century. Not only was the very real threat posed by Soviet Communism overcome, but there have been fundamental improvements in societies around the world, particularly in the United States, as a result of global trade, improved communications, and the heightened interaction of people from different cultures. Populists rarely mention these positive consequences, nor can they cogently explain how they would have sustained American economic growth and the expansion of our political power without them.

Allegations of CIA drug trafficking

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article has multiple issues. Please help **improve it** or discuss these issues on the **talk page**. *(Learn how and when to remove these template messages)* [hide]

- Some of this article's listed sources **may not be reliable**. *(May 2012)*
- The **neutrality of this article is disputed**. *(May 2012)*

The United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has been accused of involvement in drug trafficking. Books and investigations on the subject that have received general notice include works by historian Alfred McCoy; professor and diplomat Peter Dale Scott; and journalists Gary Webb, Michael C. Ruppert and Alexander Cockburn, as well as by writer Larry Collins. These claims have led to investigations by the United States government, including hearings and reports by the United States House of Representatives, Senate, Department of Justice, and the CIA's Office of the Inspector General. The subject remains controversial.

Following is a summary of some of the main claims made by geographical area.

Central Intelligence Agency

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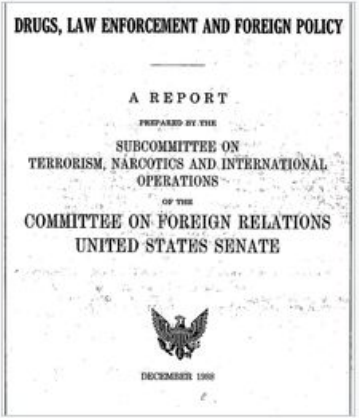
Kerry Committee report

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Kerry Committee report**, formally titled ***Drugs, Law Enforcement and Foreign Policy***, was the final report of an investigation by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's Subcommittee on Terrorism, Narcotics, and International Operations. The report examined the problems that drug cartels and drug money laundering in South and Central America and the Caribbean posed for American law enforcement and foreign policy. The Sub-Committee was chaired at the time by Senator John Kerry, so that the report is often referred to under his name.

The report was released on April 13, 1989,[1] and included discussions of drug trafficking in the Bahamas, Colombia, Cuba and Nicaragua, Haiti, Honduras, and Panama. The longest chapter in the report was on narcotics trafficking and the Nicaraguan Contras. The Subcommittee "did not find that Contra leaders were personally involved in drug trafficking,"[2] but it did find "substantial evidence" of drug smuggling by "individual Contras, Contra suppliers, Contra pilots, mercenaries who worked with the Contras, and Contra supporters."[2]


DRUGS, LAW ENFORCEMENT AND FOREIGN POLICY

A REPORT

PREPARED BY THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON
TERRORISM, NARCOTICS AND INTERNATIONAL
OPERATIONS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
UNITED STATES SENATE

DECEMBER 1989

Cover of the Kerry Committee report

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Air America (airline)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article **needs additional citations for verification**. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.

Find sources: "Air America" airline – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR *(July 2012) (Learn how and when to remove this template message)*

Air America was an American passenger and cargo airline covertly owned and operated by the US government from 1950 to 1976. It was used as a dummy corporation for Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) operations in Indochina. The CIA did not have enough work to keep the asset afloat and the National Security Council farmed the airline out to various government entities that included the US Air Force, US Army, USAID, and for a brief time France. Essentially, Air America was used by the US government covertly to conduct military operations, posing as a civilian air carrier, in areas the US armed forces could not go due to treaty restraints contained in the 1954 and 1962 Geneva Accords.[1]

In the mid-1980s the Air America name was adopted by a scheduled passenger airline based in Los Angeles, Total Air,[2] which operated Lockheed L-1011 TriStar wide body jetliners with flights serving Baltimore (BWI), Detroit (DTW), Honolulu (HNL), London (LGW) and Los Angeles (LAX).[3]

Air America

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U.S. officials cite CIA link in drug smuggling

By Michael Isikoff

The Washington Post DY Nov. 22, 1993

WASHINGTON—The Justice Department is investigating allegations that top officers of a special Venezuelan antidrug unit funded by the Central Intelligence Agency smuggled more than 900 kilograms of cocaine into the United States with the knowledge of CIA officials between 1990 and 1991, according to sources familiar with the probe.

The department's inquiry has established that two CIA officers based in Caracas, Venezuela, tacitly approved some or all of the drug shipments, believing they were part of an undercover investigation by the Venezuelan antidrug squad.

But U.S. law enforcement agencies were never informed about the cocaine's—worth millions of dollars on the street—arrival in the United States. Federal investigators since have determined the smuggling profits went to an arm of Colombia's Medellin cartel headed by fugitive trafficker Pablo Escobar, sources said.

Dave Christian, a CIA spokesman, said Friday that a CIA inspector general's investigation found "there was no evidence of criminal wrongdoing" by any CIA officials. But the probe did "turn up instances of bad judgment and poor management," he said.

The disclosures comes on the heels of allegations that a CIA-launched intelligence group in the Haitian military has helped smuggle cocaine. Also, investigations led by U.S. Sen. John Kerry in the late 1980s uncovered links between right-wing mercenaries, the CIA and drug smuggling in Central America.

In the latest incident, Mark McFarlin, a CIA drug intelligence officer, has resigned under pressure, Christian said. The CIA Caracas station chief, whose identity has not been disclosed, also was disciplined and has since retired.

Officials familiar with the probe, aspects of which have been publicized in Venezuela, say CIA officials had worked closely with the chief target of the Justice Department investigation, Gen. Ramon Guillen Davila, who was chief of a special Venezuelan National Guard antidrug unit.

The investigation is being handled by the U.S. attorney's office in Miami. Sources familiar with the probe say that Guillen confessed to some of the allegations when first confronted by DEA agents. "He admitted to our investigators that he had run loads behind our back," said one source familiar with the probe. "He justified it as a law enforcement technique."

Guillen, who has since stepped down from his post, was subpoeaned to appear before a federal grand jury last week but failed to appear. A Justice Department spokesman said neither McFarlin nor any other current or former CIA official is a target of the probe.

Sources familiar with the probe say that in December 1989, the CIA station chief in Caracas approached the DEA attache in that city and reported that the agency was working with Guillen's antidrug unit on an undercover investigation that would involve the shipment of cocaine into the United States. The CIA wanted the DEA's permission to "let the dope walk" in order to gather further intelligence about smuggling by the Medellin cartel.

Sources say the DEA turned the request down as a violation of policy. But the DEA, said the sources, later learned that the load went through anyway.

During this period, some or all of the drugs were stored at a Venezuelan antidrug center funded by the CIA, sources said. In addition, sources said, McFarlin was found to have tipped off Guillen about a drug investigation into one of his associates by another Venezuelan agency, thereby compromising the probe.

In a further complication, the DEA launched its own internal inquiry when it learned that one of its Caracas-based female agents was having a sexual relationship with McFarlin. The probe ultimately found no wrongdoing by the female agent but turned up evidence about Guillen's role in the drug trade.

In a Sunday broadcast of CBS's "60 Minutes" DEA chief Robert C. Bonner confirms that there was "at least some participation in approving or condoning" the drug smugglipg by the CIA.

MAINWAY

MAINWAY is a database maintained by the United States' National Security Agency (NSA) containing metadata for hundreds of billions of telephone calls made through the four largest telephone carriers in the United States: AT&T, SBC, BellSouth (all three now called AT&T), and Verizon.[1] According to Pulitzer Prize winning journalist James Risen, MAINWAY was the most important of the four components that comprised the ThinThread program.[2]

The existence of this database and the NSA program that compiled it was unknown to the general public until *USA Today* broke the story on May 10, 2006.[1] It is estimated that the database contains over 1.9 trillion call-detail records.[3] According to former NSA director Michael Hayden, the NSA sought to deploy MAINWAY prior to 9/11 in response to the Millennium Plot but did not do so because it did not comply with US law. Hayden wrote: "The answer from [the Justice Department] was clear: ' ... you can't do this.'"[4] As of June 2013, the database stores metadata for at least five years.[5]

The records include detailed call information (caller, receiver, date/time of call, length of call, etc.) for use in traffic analysis[6] and social network analysis,[7] but do not include audio information or transcripts of the content of the phone calls.

The database's existence has prompted fierce objections. It is often viewed as an illegal warrantless search and a violation of the pen register provisions of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act and (in some cases) the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

The George W. Bush administration neither confirmed nor denied the existence of the domestic call record database. This contrasts with a related NSA controversy concerning warrantless surveillance of selected telephone calls; in that case they did confirm the existence of the program of debated legality. That program's code name was Stellar Wind.[8]

Similar programs exist or are planned in other countries, including Sweden (Titan traffic database) and Great Britain (Interception Modernisation Programme).

National Security Study Memorandum 200

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from NSSM 200)

National Security Study Memorandum 200: Implications of Worldwide Population Growth for U.S. Security and Overseas Interests (**NSSM200**) was completed on December 10, 1974 by the United States National Security Council under the direction of Henry Kissinger.

It was adopted as official US policy by US President Gerald Ford in November 1975. It was classified for a while but was obtained by researchers in the early 1990s.

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- 1.2 General oversight
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National Security Study Memorandum

NSSM 200

Implications of Worldwide Population Growth
For U.S. Security and Overseas Interests
(THE KISSINGER REPORT)

December 10, 1974

Findings [edit]

The basic thesis of the memorandum was that population growth in the least developed countries (LDCs) is a concern to US national security, because it would tend to risk civil unrest and political instability in countries that had a high potential for economic development. The policy gives "paramount importance" to population control measures and the promotion of contraception among 13 populous countries to control rapid population growth which the US deems inimical to the socio-political and economic growth of these countries and to the national interests of the United States since the "U.S. economy will require large and increasing amounts of minerals from abroad" and the countries can produce destabilizing opposition forces against the US.

It recommends for US leadership to "influence national leaders" and that "improved world-wide support for population-related efforts should be sought through increased emphasis on mass media and other population education and motivation programs by the UN, USIA, and USAID."

Named countries [edit]

Thirteen countries are named in the report as particularly problematic with respect to US security interests: India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Turkey, Nigeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Mexico, Colombia, and Brazil. The countries are projected to create 47 percent of all world population growth.

It also raises the question of whether the US should consider preferential allocation of surplus food supplies to states deemed constructive in use of population control measures.

Nayirah testimony

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from Nayirah (testimony))

The **Nayirah testimony** was a false testimony given before the Congressional Human Rights Caucus on October 10, 1990 by a 15-year-old girl who provided only her first name, Nayirah. The testimony was widely publicized, and was cited numerous times by United States senators and President George H. W. Bush in their rationale to back Kuwait in the Gulf War. In 1992, it was revealed that Nayirah's last name was al-Ṣabaḥ (Arabic: نيرة الصباح) and that she was the daughter of Saud Al-Sabah, the Kuwaiti ambassador to the United States. Furthermore, it was revealed that her testimony was organized as part of the Citizens for a Free Kuwait public relations campaign which was run by an American public relations firm Hill & Knowlton for the Kuwaiti government. Following this, al-Sabah's testimony has come to be regarded as a classic example of modern atrocity propaganda.[1][2]

Nayirah al-Ṣabaḥ during her testimony. It was later revealed that she was the daughter of the Kuwaiti ambassador to the United States and that her testimony could not be verified.

In her emotional testimony, Nayirah stated that after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait she had witnessed Iraqi soldiers take babies out of incubators in a Kuwaiti hospital, take the incubators, and leave the babies to die.

Her story was initially corroborated by Amnesty International[3] and testimony from evacuees. Following the liberation of Kuwait, reporters were given access to the country. An ABC report found that "patients, including premature babies, did die, when many of Kuwait's nurses and doctors ... fled" but Iraqi troops "almost certainly had not stolen hospital incubators and left hundreds of Kuwaiti babies to die."[4][5] Amnesty International reacted by issuing a correction, with executive director John Healey subsequently accusing the Bush administration of "opportunistic manipulation of the international human rights movement".[6]

Hill+Knowlton Strategies

In May 1996 Madeleine Albright, who was then US ambassador to the UN, was asked by Lesley Stahl of 60 Minutes in reference to years of US-led economic sanctions against Iraq:

Lesley Stahl: We have heard that half a million children have died. I mean, that is more children than died in Hiroshima. And, you know, is the price worth it?

Madeleine Albright:
I think that is a very hard choice, but the price, we think, the price is worth it.

Mineta responds to an opening question by Commissioner Hamilton about the events in the PEOC and an alleged shoot down order. He describes a conversation between Cheney and a young man:

> *Mineta: "During the time that the airplane was coming into the Pentagon, there was a young man who would come in and say to the Vice President…the plane is 50 miles out…the plane is 30 miles out….and when it got down to the plane is 10 miles out, the young man also said to the vice president "do the orders still stand?" And the Vice President turned and whipped his neck around and said "Of course the orders still stand, have you heard anything to the contrary!??"*

Nye Committee

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Nye Committee**, officially known as the **Special Committee on Investigation of the Munitions Industry**, was a United States Senate committee (April 12, 1934 – February 24, 1936), chaired by U.S. Senator Gerald Nye (a Republican). The committee investigated the financial and banking interests that underlay the United States' involvement in World War I, and was a significant factor in public and political support for American neutrality in the early stages of World War II.[1]

Senator Gerald Nye (R-North Dakota), Head of the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee

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Background [edit]

During the 1920s and 1930s, dozens of books and articles appeared about the high cost of war, and some argued that arms manufacturers had tricked the United States into entering World War I.[2][3][4] One of the best-known and deeply informed critics was Smedley D. Butler, a Major General in the U.S. Marine Corps, who published *War is a Racket* in 1935.[5]

The push for the appointment of Senator Gerald Nye (R-ND) to the chairmanship of this committee came from Senator George Norris (R-NE). According to peace activist Dorothy Detzer, Norris said, "Nye's young, he has inexhaustible energy, and he has courage. Those are all important boons. He may be rash in his judgments at times, but it's the rashness of enthusiasm."[6] Norris proposed Nye as "...the only one out of the 96 whom he deemed to have the competence, independence and stature for the task."[7]

War Is a **Racket**. **War** Is a **Racket** is a speech and a 1935 short book, by Smedley D. Butler, a retired United States Marine Corps Major General and two-time Medal of Honor recipient.

War Is a Racket - Wikipedia
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_Is_a_Racket

Military Industrial Complex Today

STATEMENTS & RELEASES

Statement from President Donald J. Trump on Standing with Saudi Arabia

FOREIGN POLICY

Issued on: November 20, 2018

ALL NEWS

America First!

After my heavily negotiated trip to Saudi Arabia last year, the Kingdom agreed to spend and invest $450 billion in the United States. This is a record amount of money. It will create hundr

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wealth for the United States. Of the $450 billion, $110 billion will be spent on the purchase of military equipment from Boeing, Lockheed Martin, Raytheon and many other great U.S. defense contractors. If we foolishly cancel these contracts, Russia and China would be the enormous beneficiaries – and very happy to acquire all of this newfound business. It would be a wonderful gift to them directly from the United States!

Odigo Messaging

National
Glitch nets lucky few cheap El Al tickets ›

HAARETZ
Thursday, August 09, 2012 Av 21, 5772

Odigo says workers were warned of attack

Odigo, the instant messaging service, says that two of its workers received messages two hours before the Twin Towers attack on September 11 predicting the attack would happen, and the company has been cooperating with Israeli and American law enforcement, including the FBI, in trying to find the original sender of the message predicting the attack.

By Yuval Dror | Sep.26, 2001 | 12:00 AM

The Washington Post
September 28, 2001

[picture added by this website]

Instant Messages To Israel Warned Of WTC Attack

NEW YORK -- OFFICIALS at instant-messaging firm Odigo confirmed today that two employees received text messages warning of an attack on the World Trade Center two hours before terrorists crashed planes into the New York landmarks. Citing a pending investigation by law enforcement, the company declined to reveal the exact contents of the message or to identify the sender.

But **Alex Diamandis**, vice president of sales and marketing, confirmed that workers in Odigo's research and development and international sales office in Israel received a warning from another Odigo user approximately two hours prior to the first attack. Diamandis said the sender of the instant message was not personally known to the Odigo employees. Even though the company usually protects the privacy of users, the employees recorded the Internet protocol address of the message's sender to facilitate his or her identification.

1953 Iranian coup d'état

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from Operation Ajax)

The **1953 Iranian coup d'état**, known in Iran as the **28 Mordad coup d'état** (Persian: کودتای ۲۸ مرداد), was the overthrow of Prime Minister Mohammad Mosaddegh in favour of strengthening the monarchical rule of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi on 19 August 1953, orchestrated by the United Kingdom (under the name "**Operation Boot**") and the United States (under the name ***TPAJAX* Project**[5] or "**Operation Ajax**"),[6][7][8][9] and the first United States covert action to overthrow a foreign government during peacetime.[10]

Mosaddegh had sought to audit the documents of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company (AIOC), a British corporation (now part of BP) and to limit the company's control over Iranian oil reserves.[11] Upon the refusal of the AIOC to co-operate with the Iranian government, the parliament (Majlis) voted to nationalize Iran's oil industry and to expel foreign corporate representatives from the country.[12][13][14] After this vote, Britain instigated a worldwide boycott of Iranian oil to pressure Iran economically.[15] Initially, Britain mobilized its military to seize control of the British-built Abadan oil refinery, then the world's largest, but Prime Minister Clement Attlee opted instead to tighten the economic boycott[16] while using Iranian agents to undermine Mosaddegh's government.[17]:3 Judging Mosaddegh to be unreliable and fearing a Communist takeover in Iran, UK prime minister Winston Churchill and the Eisenhower administration decided to overthrow Iran's government, though the predecessor Truman administration had opposed a coup, fearing the precedent that Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) involvement would set.[17]:3 British intelligence officials' conclusions and the UK government's solicitations were instrumental in initiating and planning the coup, despite the fact that the U.S. government in 1952 had been considering unilateral action (without UK support) to assist the Mosaddegh government.[18][19][20]

Following the coup in 1953, a government under General Fazlollah Zahedi was formed which allowed Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the last Shah of Iran (Persian for an Iranian king),[21] to rule more firmly as monarch. He relied heavily on United States support to hold on to power.[12][13][14][22] According to the CIA's declassified documents and records, some of the most feared mobsters in Tehran were hired by the CIA to stage pro-Shah riots on 19 August. Other CIA-paid men were brought into Tehran in buses and trucks, and took over the streets of the city.[23] Between 200[3] and 300[4] people were killed because of the conflict. Mosaddegh was arrested, tried and convicted of treason by the Shah's military court. On 21 December 1953, he was sentenced to three years in jail, then placed under house arrest for the remainder of his life.[24][25][26] Other Mosaddegh supporters were imprisoned, and several received the death penalty.[14] After the coup, the Shah continued his rule as monarch for the next 26 years[13][14] until he was overthrown in the Iranian Revolution in 1979.[13][14][17]

1953 Iranian coup d'état

Part of the Abadan Crisis, and the Cold War

Coup supporters celebrate victory in Tehran

Date	15–19 August 1953
Location	Tehran, Imperial State of Iran
Result	Overthrow of Prime Minister Mohammad Mosaddegh • General Fazlollah Zahedi, appointed as prime minister of post-coup military government[1][2] by Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi • Monarchy increased in power relative to government • Pro-American anti-Communist regime established

Project ARTICHOKE

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from Operation ARTICHOKE)

Coordinates: 38°57′06″N 77°08′48″W

Project ARTICHOKE (also referred to as **Operation ARTICHOKE**) was a CIA project that researched interrogation methods and arose from Project BLUEBIRD on August 20, 1951, run by the CIA's Office of Scientific Intelligence.[1]

A Central Intelligence Agency Project Artichoke document reads: "Not all viruses have to be lethal...the objective includes those that act as short-term and long-term incapacitating agents."[2]

The project studied hypnosis, forced morphine addiction (and subsequent forced withdrawal), and the use of other chemicals including LSD, to produce amnesia and other vulnerable states in subjects.

ARTICHOKE was a mind control program that gathered information together with the intelligence divisions of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and FBI. In addition, the scope of the project was outlined in a memo dated January 1952 that stated, "Can we get control of an individual to the point where he will do our bidding against his will and even against fundamental laws of nature, such as self-preservation?"[3][4][5][6][7]

Project Artichoke was the Central Intelligence Agency's secret code name for carrying out in-house and overseas experiments using LSD, hypnosis, and total isolation as a form of physiological harassment for special interrogations on human subjects.[8] The subjects who left this project were fogged with amnesia, resulting in faulty and vague memories of the experience.[9]

The CIA disputed which department would take over the operation. Finally, it was decided that an agent from the CIA research staff, former U.S. Army brigadier general Paul F. Gaynor, would oversee it.[10] The CIA sought to establish control over what it perceived as the "weaker" and "less intelligent" segments of society.[10] The operation took place in locations throughout Europe, Japan, Southeast Asia, and the Philippines.[10]

Commission to Inquire into Child Abuse

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Commission to Inquire into Child Abuse** (CICA) is one of a range of measures introduced by the Irish Government to investigate the extent and effects of abuse on children from 1936 onwards. It is commonly known in Ireland as the **Ryan Commission** (previously "the Laffoy Commission"), after its chair, Mr Justice Seán Ryan. Judge Laffoy resigned on 2 September 2003, following a departmental review on costs and resources. She felt that: "...the cumulative effect of those factors effectively negated the guarantee of independence conferred on the Commission and militated against it being able to perform its statutory functions." The Commission's work started in 1999 and it published its public report, commonly referred to as the **Ryan report**, on 20 May 2009.

The Commission's remit was to investigate all forms of child abuse in Irish institutions for children; the majority of allegations it investigated related to the system of sixty residential "Reformatory and Industrial Schools" operated by Catholic Church orders, funded and supervised by the Irish Department of Education.[1]

The **Murphy Report** is the brief name of the report of an investigation conducted by government of Ireland into the sexual abuse scandal in the Catholic archdiocese of Dublin. It was released in 2009, a few months after the report of the Commission to Inquire into Child Abuse (Ryan Report) chaired by Seán Ryan, a similar inquiry which dealt with abuses in industrial schools controlled by Roman Catholic religious institutes.

The Marlborough Street facade of the Pro-Cathedral

1 Background

In October 2002, the television programme Prime Time broadcast a special report entitled *Cardinal Secrets* containing accounts of children abused by Catholic priests

Cambridge Five

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from Cambridge 5)

The **Cambridge Spy Ring** was a ring of spies in the United Kingdom, who passed information to the Soviet Union during World War II and was active at least into the early 1950s. None were ever prosecuted for spying. The number and membership of the ring emerged slowly from the 1950s onwards. As far as the general public was concerned, this started with the sudden flight of Donald Maclean (cryptonym: Homer) and Guy Burgess (cryptonym: Hicks) to the Soviet Union in 1951. Suspicion immediately fell on Kim Philby (cryptonym: Sonny, Stanley), but he did not follow them until 1963. Anthony Blunt (cryptonyms: Tony, Johnson) and John Cairncross (cryptonym: Liszt) confessed to British intelligence but this remained secret for many years, until 1979 in the case of Blunt. It therefore took several years for the usual modern name to evolve through the **Cambridge Four** to the **Cambridge Five**.[citation needed] In the innermost circles of the KGB, they were supposedly known as the **Magnificent Five**.

The term "Cambridge" refers to the recruitment of the group during their education at the University of Cambridge in the 1930s. Debate surrounds the exact timing of their recruitment by Soviet intelligence; Anthony Blunt claimed that they were not recruited as agents until they had graduated. Blunt, an Honorary Fellow of Trinity College, was several years older than Burgess, Maclean, and Philby; he acted as a talent-spotter and recruiter for most of the group save Burgess.[1]

All of the five were convinced that the Marxism–Leninism of Soviet Communism was the best available political system, and especially the best defence against the rise of fascism. All pursued successful careers in branches of the British government. They passed large amounts of intelligence to the Soviet Union, so much so that the KGB became suspicious that at least some of it was false. Perhaps as important as the intelligence they passed was the demoralizing effect to the British Establishment of their slow unmasking, and the mistrust in British security this caused in the United States.

Many others have also been accused of membership in the Cambridge ring. Blunt, Burgess and Cairncross were all members of the Cambridge Apostles, an exclusive and prestigious society based at Trinity and King's Colleges. Other Apostles accused of having spied for the Soviets include Michael Straight and Guy Liddell.

Kim Philby, as depicted on a Soviet Union stamp

Phoenix Program

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses of "Operation Phoenix", see Operation Phoenix (disambiguation).

The **Phoenix Program** (Vietnamese: *Chiến dịch Phụng Hoàng*, a word related to fenghuang, the Chinese phoenix) was a program designed, coordinated, and executed by the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), United States special operations forces, U.S. Army intelligence collection units from the U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam (MACV—the joint-service command that provided command and control for all U.S. advisory and assistance efforts in Vietnam), special forces operatives from the Australian Army Training Team Vietnam (AATTV),[1] and the Republic of Vietnam's (South Vietnam) security apparatus during the Vietnam War.

The program was designed to identify and destroy the Viet Cong (VC) via infiltration, capture, counter-terrorism, interrogation, and assassination.[2][3][4][5] The CIA described it as "a set of programs that sought to attack and destroy the political infrastructure of the Viet Cong".[6]

V·T·E **Military engagements during the Vietnam War** [show]

Original unissued patch

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Operation Snow White

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Operation Snow White was a criminal conspiracy by the Church of Scientology during the 1970s to purge unfavorable records about Scientology and its founder, L. Ron Hubbard. This project included a series of infiltrations into and thefts from 136 government agencies, foreign embassies and consulates, as well as private organizations critical of Scientology, carried out by Church members in more than 30 countries.[1] It was one of the largest infiltrations of the United States government in history,[2] with up to 5,000 covert agents.[3] This operation also exposed the Scientology plot 'Operation Freakout', because Operation Snow White was the case that initiated the U.S. government's investigation of the Church.[3]

Under this program, Scientology operatives committed infiltration, wiretapping, and theft of documents in government offices, most notably those of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service. Eleven highly placed Church executives, including Mary Sue Hubbard (wife of founder L. Ron Hubbard and second-in-command of the organization), pleaded guilty and were convicted in federal court of obstructing justice, burglary of government offices, and theft of documents and government property. The case was *United States v. Mary Sue Hubbard et al.*, 493 F.Supp. 209 (D.D.C. 1979).[4][5][6][7]

Scientology building in Los Angeles, California.

Operation Freakout

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Operation Freakout, also known as **Operation PC Freakout**, was a Church of Scientology covert plan intended to have the U.S. author and journalist Paulette Cooper imprisoned or committed to a psychiatric hospital. The plan, undertaken in 1976 following years of church-initiated lawsuits and covert harassment, was meant to eliminate the perceived threat that Cooper posed to the church and obtain revenge for her publication in 1971 of a highly critical book, *The Scandal of Scientology*. The Federal Bureau of Investigation discovered documentary evidence of the plot and the preceding campaign of harassment during an investigation into the Church of Scientology in 1977, eventually leading to the church compensating Cooper in an out-of-court settlement.

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1 Background

Operation CHAOS

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from Operation Chaos)

Coordinates: 38°57′06″N

This article is about the espionage project. For the science fiction novel, see Operation Chaos (novel). For Rush Limbaugh's 2008 political strategy, see The Rush Limbaugh Show § Operation Chaos.

Operation CHAOS or **Operation MHCHAOS** was the code name (CIA cryptonym) of a United States Central Intelligence Agency domestic espionage project targeting the American people from 1967 to 1974, established by President Johnson and expanded under President Nixon, whose mission was to uncover possible foreign influence on domestic race, anti-war and other protest movements. The operation was launched under Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) Richard Helms by chief of counter-intelligence James Jesus Angleton, and headed by Richard Ober. [1][2] The "MH" designation is to signify the program had a worldwide area of operations.[3]

A. Chaos

The most extensive program of alleged "domestic spying" by CIA on Americans was the "CHAOS" program. CHAOS was the centerpiece of a major CIA effort begun in 1967 in response to White House pressure for intelligence about foreign influence upon American dissent. The CHAOS mission was to gather and evaluate all available information about foreign links to racial, antiwar and other protest activity in the United States. CHAOS was terminated in 1974.

The CHAOS office participated in the preparation of some half dozen major reports for higher authorities, all of which concluded that no significant role was being played by foreign elements in the various protest movements. This repeatedly negative finding met with continued skepticism from the White House under two administrations and pressures for further inquiry. In response to this skepticism CHAOS continued to expand its coverage of Americans in order to increase White House confidence in the accuracy of its findings.

A second major element of the CHAOS operation was to pursue specific inquiries from the FBI about the activity of particular Americans traveling abroad.

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Operation Charly

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Operation Charly (Spanish: *Operación Charly*), was allegedly the code-name given to a program undertaken by the military establishment in Argentina with the objective of providing military and counterinsurgency assistance to Central America to kill left-wing activists. The operation was either headed by the Argentine military with the agreement of the Pentagon, or was led by the US administration and used the Argentinians as a proxy. All of the Junta members are currently in prison for convicted for crimes against humanity[1]

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The exportation of the "Argentine" method to Central America [edit]

Argentina's military involvement in Central America began during the Nicaraguan Revolution between 1977 and 1979, when Argentina began supporting the Somoza family regime in Nicaragua in its fight against the Sandinista Front. Argentina supported the Somoza dictatorship until its overthrow by the Sandinistas in July 1979. In November 1979, before the 13th Conference of American Armies in Bogotá, Colombia, junta leader General Roberto Eduardo Viola offered a proposition calling for a joint Latin American effort against, on his words, "leftist subversion", citing this as "the greatest military threat in the region".[2] Pursuant with this plan (referred to as the "Viola Plan"), Argentina expanded its counterinsurgency and military assistance to El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras at the behest of the military leadership in those countries.

The role of Argentina in Central America reached its zenith in the early 1980s with National Reorganization Process's involvement in covertly directing the Contra rebellion in Nicaragua in conjunction with the CIA. In December 1981, General Leopoldo Galtieri, in a palace revolution, replaced General Viola as the head of Argentina's military junta. A few days before assuming power, Galtieri exposed in a speech in Miami the Argentine government's decision to constitute itself as an unconditional ally of the US in the "world struggle against Communism": "*Argentina and the United States will march together in the ideological war which is starting in the world*" [*sic*].[3] At one point, beginning in early-1982, plans were underway between the United States and the Argentine junta for the creation of a large Latin American military force, which would be directed by an Argentine officer, with the initial aim of landing in El Salvador and pushing the revolutionaries to Honduras to exterminate them, and then to invade Nicaragua and topple the Sandinista regime. The operation would have been protected by a remodelling of the Inter-

Operation Condor

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see Operation Condor (disambiguation).

Operation Condor (Spanish: *Operación Cóndor*, also known as *Plan Cóndor*; Portuguese: *Operação Condor*) was a United States–backed campaign of political repression and state terror involving intelligence operations and assassination of opponents, officially implemented in 1975 by the right-wing dictatorships of the Southern Cone of South America. The program, nominally intended to eradicate communist or Soviet influence and ideas, was created to suppress active or potential opposition movements against the participating governments' neoliberal economic policies, which sought to reverse the economic policies of the previous era.[6][7]

Due to its clandestine nature, the precise number of deaths directly attributable to Operation Condor is highly disputed. Some estimates are that at least 60,000 deaths can be attributed to Condor,[8][9] and possibly more.[10] Victims included dissidents and leftists, union and peasant leaders, priests and nuns, students and teachers, intellectuals and suspected guerillas.[10] Condor's key members were the governments in Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia and Brazil. Ecuador and Peru later joined the operation in more peripheral roles.[11][12]

The United States government provided technical support and supplied military aid to the participants during the Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter, and Reagan administrations.[2] Such support was frequently routed through the Central Intelligence Agency.

Operation Condor

Part of the Cold War

Operation Cyclone

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For the Allied invasion of Noemfoor in 1944, also known as Operation Cyclone, see Battle of Noemfoor.

Operation Cyclone was the code name for the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) program to arm and finance the *mujahideen*, in Afghanistan from 1979 to 1989, prior to and during the military intervention by the USSR in support of its client, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The program leaned heavily towards supporting militant Islamic groups that were favored by the regime of Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq in neighboring Pakistan, rather than other, less ideological Afghan resistance groups that had also been fighting the Marxist-oriented Democratic Republic of Afghanistan regime since before the Soviet intervention.[1] Operation Cyclone was one of the longest and most expensive covert CIA operations ever undertaken;[2] funding began with just over $500,000 in 1979, was increased dramatically to $20–$30 million per year in 1980 and rose to $630 million per year in 1987.[1][3][4][5] Funding continued after 1989 as the mujahideen battled the forces of Mohammad Najibullah's PDPA during the civil war in Afghanistan (1989–1992).[6]

Operation Cyclone	
Part of Soviet–Afghan War	
Operational scope	Operational
Location	Afghanistan
Planned by	Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) and Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
Target	Government of Afghanistan and USSR invasion force
Date	1979–1989
Executed by	Inter-Services Intelligence and Central Intelligence Agency

1 Background
2 Program

RONALD REAGAN MEETS WITH THE TALIBAN

"THESE GENTLEMEN ARE THE MORAL EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICA'S FOUNDING FATHERS." - **RONALD REAGAN, 1985**

Operation Flicker

Child Porn Uninvestigated · Senator Grassley & Anderson Cooper CNN (2011-01-06)

Operation Garden Plot

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article **possibly contains original research**. Please improve it by verifying the claims made and adding inline citations. Statements consisting only of original research should be removed. *(January 2010) (Learn how and when to remove this template message)*

The **Department of Defense Civil Disturbance Plan**, also known by its cryptonym **GARDEN PLOT**, was a general US Army and National Guard plan to respond to major domestic civil disturbances within the United States.[1] The plan was developed in response to the civil disorders of the 1960s and fell under the control of the U.S. Northern Command (NORTHCOM). It provided Federal military and law enforcement assistance to local governments during times of major civil disturbances.

The Garden Plot plan—drafted after the Watts, Newark, and Detroit riots—captures the acrimonious times when the document was drawn up. The section outlining the Army's perception of the "situation" in America certainly insinuates existence of an establishment who fear the disenfranchised. The "Plot" warns against "racial unrest," as well as "anti-draft" and "anti-Vietnam" elements."[2]

The Pentagon activated Garden Plot to restore order during the 1992 Los Angeles Riots.[3] Garden Plot was superseded by USNORTHCOM Concept Plan (CONPLAN) 2502 following the September 11, 2001 attacks on the United States.[4][5] Under Homeland Security restructuring, it has been suggested that similar models be followed.

> Oversight of these homeland security missions should be provided by the National Guard Bureau based on the long-standing Garden Plot model in which National Guard units are trained and equipped to support civil authorities in crowd control and civil disturbance missions.
>
> —Major General Richard C. Alexander, ARNGUS (Ret.), Executive Director, National Guard Association of the United States, Testimony in the Senate Appropriations Committee Hearing on Homeland Defense, April 11, 2002[6]

Operation Gladio

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

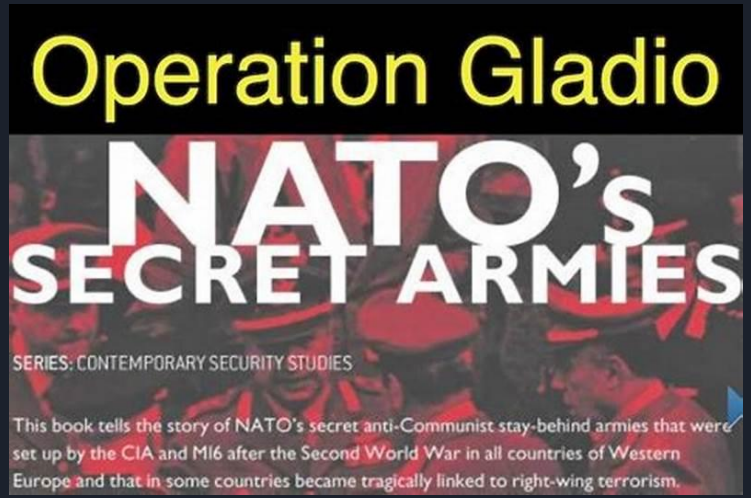
Operation Gladio is the codename for clandestine "stay-behind" operations of armed resistance that was planned by the Western Union (WU), and subsequently by NATO, for a potential Warsaw Pact invasion and conquest in Europe. Although Gladio specifically refers to the Italian branch of the NATO stay-behind organizations, "Operation Gladio" is used as an informal name for all of them. Stay-behind operations were prepared in many NATO member countries, and some neutral countries.[1]

The role of the CIA in Gladio and the extent of its activities during the Cold War era, and any relationship to terrorist attacks perpetrated in Italy during the "Years of Lead" (late 1960s to early 1980s) are the subject of debate. Switzerland and Belgium have had parliamentary inquiries into the matter.[2]

The word *gladio* is the Italian form of *gladius*, a type of Roman shortsword.

Gladio Organization

Abbreviation	Gladio
Motto	"Silendo Libertatem Servo" (By being silent, I protect liberty)
Formation	26 November 1956
Extinction	27 July 1990
Type	Stay-behind paramilitary organization



Operation Keelhaul

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Operation Keelhaul was a forced repatriation of former Soviet Armed Forces POWs of Germany to the Soviet Union, carried out in Northern Italy by British and American forces between 14 August 1946 and 9 May 1947.[1]

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2 Treatment of prisoners and refugees
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Yalta Conference [edit]

One of the conclusions of the Yalta Conference was that the western Allies would return all Soviet citizens who found themselves in their zones to the Soviet Union. This immediately affected the liberated Soviet prisoners of war,[2] but also extended to all Soviet citizens, irrespective of their wishes. In exchange, the Soviet government agreed to hand over several thousand western Allied prisoners of war whom they had liberated from German prisoner of war camps.[3]

Treatment of prisoners and refugees [edit]

The refugee columns fleeing the Soviet-occupied parts of Europe included anti-communists, civilians, and Nazi collaborators from eastern European countries. They added to the mass of 'displaced persons' from the Soviet Union already in Western Europe, the vast majority of whom were Soviet prisoners of war and forced laborers (Ost-Arbeiter).

Soviet subjects who had volunteered for the German Army *Ostlegionen* and/or *Waffen SS* units were forcibly repatriated. These included Russian Cossacks of the XVth SS Cossack Cavalry Corps with their relatives, who were transported from the Western occupation zones of Allied-occupied Austria to the Soviet occupation zones of Austria and Allied-occupied Germany. Among those handed over were White émigré-Russians who had never been Soviet citizens, but who had fought for Nazi Germany against the Soviets during the war, including General Andrei Shkuro and the Ataman of the Don Cossack host Pyotr Krasnov. This was done despite the official statement of the British Foreign Office policy after the Yalta Conference, that only Soviet citizens who had been such after 1 September 1939, were to be compelled to return to the Soviet Union or handed over to Soviet officials in other locations (see the Repatriation of Cossacks after World War II).

Operation LAC

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Operation LAC (**Large Area Coverage**) was a U.S. Army Chemical Corps operation which dispersed microscopic zinc cadmium sulfide (ZnCdS) particles over much of the United States. The purpose was to determine the dispersion and geographic range of biological or chemical agents.

A C-119 Flying Boxcar, the type of plane used to release the chemicals

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Earlier tests [edit]

There were several tests that occurred prior to the first spraying affiliated with Operation LAC that proved the concept of large-area coverage. Canadian historical files relating to participation in the tests cite in particular three previous series of tests leading up to those conducted in Operation LAC.[1]

- September 1950 – Six simulated attacks were conducted upon the San Francisco Bay Area. It was concluded that it was feasible to attack a seaport city with biological aerosol agents from a ship offshore.
- March–April 1952 – Five trials were conducted off the coast of South Carolina and Georgia under Operation Dew. It was concluded that long-range aerosol clouds could obtain hundreds of miles of travel and large-area coverage when disseminated from ground level under certain meteorological conditions.
- 1957 – North Sea, East coast of Britain. It was shown that large-area coverage with particles was feasible under most meteorological conditions.

In addition, the army admitted to spraying in Minnesota locations from 1953 into the mid-1960s.[2]

In St. Louis in the mid 1950s, and again a decade later, the army sprayed zinc cadmium sulfide via motorized blowers atop Pruitt-Igoe, at schools, from the backs of station wagons, and via planes. [3]

Operation Dew

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Operation Dew refers to two separate field trials conducted by the United States in the 1950s. The tests were designed to study the behavior of aerosol-released biological agents.

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General description [edit]

Operation Dew took place from 1951-1952 off the southeast coast of the United States, including near Georgia, and North and South Carolina.[1][2] Operation Dew consisted of two sets of trials, Dew I and Dew II.[2] The tests involved the release of 250 pounds (110 kg) of fluorescent particles from a minesweeper off the coast.[1] Operation Dew I was described in a U.S. Army report known as "Dugway Special Report 162", dated August 1, 1952.[2] The purpose of Operation Dew was to study the behavior of aerosol-released biological agents.[1]

Dew I [edit]

Operation Dew I consisted of five separate trials from March 26, 1952 until April 21, 1952 that were designed to test the feasibility of maintaining a large aerosol cloud released offshore until it drifted over land, achieving a large area coverage.[2] The tests released zinc cadmium sulfide along a 100-to-150-nautical-mile (190 to 280 km) line approximately 5 to 10 nautical miles (10 to 20 km) off the coast of Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina.[2] Two of the trials dispersed clouds of zinc cadmium sulfide over large areas of all three U.S. states. The tests affected over 60,000 square miles (150,000 km²) of populated coastal region in the U.S. southeast.[3] The Dew I releases were from a Navy minesweeper, the USS *Tercel*.[2]

Dew II [edit]

Dew II involved the release of fluorescent particles (zinc cadmium sulfide) and plant spores (*Lycopodium*) from an aircraft.[2] Dew II was described in a 1953 Army report which remained classified at the time of a 1997 report by the U.S. National Research Council concerning the U.S. Army's zinc cadmium sulfide dispersion program of the 1950s.[2]

Operation Menu

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Operation Menu was the codename of a covert United States Strategic Air Command (SAC) bombing campaign conducted in eastern Cambodia from 18 March 1969 until 26 May 1970 as part of both the Vietnam War and the Cambodian Civil War. The targets of these attacks were sanctuaries and Base Areas of the People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN — commonly referred to during the Vietnam War as the North Vietnamese Army [NVA]) and forces of the Viet Cong (NLF), which utilized them for resupply, training, and resting between campaigns across the border in the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam). The impact of the bombing campaign on the Khmer Rouge guerrillas, the PAVN, and Cambodian civilians in the bombed areas is disputed by historians.

An official United States Air Force record of U.S. bombing activity over Indochina from 1964 to 1973 was declassified by U.S. President Bill Clinton in 2000. The report gives details of the extent of the **bombing of Cambodia**, as well as of Laos and Vietnam. According to the data, the Air Force began bombing the rural regions of Cambodia along its South Vietnam border in 1965 under the Johnson administration; this was four years earlier than previously believed. The Menu bombings were an escalation of what had previously been tactical air attacks. Newly inaugurated President Richard Nixon authorized for the first time use of long range B-52 heavy bombers to carpet bomb Cambodia.

Operation Freedom Deal immediately followed Operation Menu. Under Freedom Deal, B-52 bombing was expanded to a much larger area of Cambodia and continued until August 1973.

Operation *Menu*

Part of the Vietnam War

B-52D bombers carry out a strike

Date	18 March 1969 – 26 May 1970
Location	Eastern Cambodia

Operation Midnight Climax

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Operation Midnight Climax was an operation initially established by Sidney Gottlieb and placed under the direction of Federal Narcotics Bureau in Boston, Massachusetts with the officer George Hunter White under the pseudonym of Morgan Hall for the CIA as a sub-project of Project MKULTRA, the CIA mind-control research program that began in the 1950s.[1] Before the programs were shut down, hundreds of scientists would work on them.

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History [edit]

The project consisted of a web of CIA-run safehouses in San Francisco, Marin, and New York City. It was established in order to study the effects of LSD on unconsenting individuals. Prostitutes on the CIA payroll were instructed to lure clients back to the safehouses, where they were surreptitiously plied with a wide range of substances, including LSD, and monitored behind one-way glass. Every one of these acts was blatantly illegal and several significant operational techniques were developed in this theater, including extensive research into sexual blackmail, surveillance technology, and the possible use of mind-altering drugs in field operations.[2]

The Operation Midnight Climax soon expanded and CIA operatives began dosing people in restaurants, bars and beaches.[2]

The safehouses were dramatically scaled back in 1963, following a report by CIA Inspector General John Earman that strongly recommended closing the facility. The San Francisco safehouses were closed in 1965, and the New York City safehouse soon followed in 1966.[citation needed]

In 1974, the journalist Seymour Hersh exposed the CIA's illegal spying on U.S. citizens and how the CIA had conducted non-consensual drug experiments. His report started the lengthy process of bringing long-suppressed details about MK-Ultra to light.[2] Project MKULTRA came to light in the spring of 1977 during a wide-ranging survey of the CIA's technical services division. John K. Vance, a member of the CIA inspector general's staff, discovered that the agency was running a research project that included administering LSD and other drugs to unwilling human subjects.[3]

Operation Mockingbird

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about the CIA program. For an overview of CIA influence on media, see CIA influence on public opinion.

Operation Mockingbird is a large-scale program of the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) that began in the early 1950s and attempted to manipulate news media for propaganda purposes. It funded student and cultural organizations and magazines as front organizations.[1]

According to writer Deborah Davis, Operation Mockingbird recruited leading American journalists into a propaganda network and oversaw the operations of front groups. CIA support of front groups was exposed after a 1967 *Ramparts* magazine article reported that the National Student Association received funding from the CIA. In the 1970s, Congressional investigations and reports also revealed Agency connections with journalists and civic groups. None of these reports, however, mentions by name an Operation Mockingbird coordinating or supporting these activities.

A *Project Mockingbird* is mentioned in the CIA Family Jewels report, compiled in the mid-1970s. According to the declassified version of the report released in 2007, Project Mockingbird involved the wire-tapping of two American journalists for several months in the early 1960s.

Cuban Project

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from Operation Mongoose)

This article **relies too much on references to primary sources**. Please improve this by adding secondary or tertiary sources. *(July 2017)*
(Learn how and when to remove this template message)

"Operation Mongoose" redirects here. For the Once Upon a Time TV series episode, see Operation Mongoose (Once Upon a Time).

The **Cuban Project**, also known as **Operation Mongoose**, was a covert operation of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) that was commissioned in March 1960 during the final year of President Dwight D. Eisenhower's administration. On November 30, 1961, covert operations against Fidel Castro's government in Cuba were officially authorized by President Kennedy and after being given the name **Operation Mongoose** at a prior White House meeting on November 4, 1961. The operation was led by United States Air Force General Edward Lansdale and went into effect after the failed Bay of Pigs Invasion.

Operation Mongoose was a secret program against Cuba aimed at removing the Communists from power, which was a prime focus of the Kennedy administration.[1] A document from the United States Department of State confirms that the project aimed to "help Cuba overthrow the Communist regime," including its leader Fidel Castro, and it aimed "for a revolt which can take place in Cuba by October 1962." US policymakers also wanted to see "a new government with which the United States can live in peace." [2]

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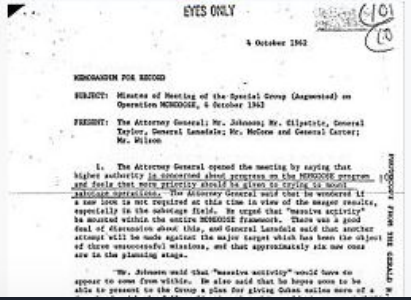
Operation Mongoose
The Cuban Project



EYES ONLY

4 October 1962

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Minutes of Meeting of the Special Group (Augmented) on Operation MONGOOSE, 4 October 1962

PRESENT: The Attorney General; Mr. Johnson; Mr. Gilpatric, General Taylor, General Lansdale; Mr. McCone and General Carter; Mr. Wilson

1. The Attorney General opened the meeting by saying that higher authority is concerned about progress on the MONGOOSE program and feels that more priority should be given to trying to mount sabotage operations. The Attorney General said that he wondered if a new look is not required at this time in view of the meager results, especially in the sabotage field. He urged that "massive activity" be mounted within the entire MONGOOSE framework. There was a good deal of discussion about this, and General Lansdale said that another attempt will be made against the major target which has been the object of three unsuccessful missions, and that approximately six new ones are in the planning stage.

"Mr. Johnson said that "massive activity" would have to appear to come from within. He also said that he hopes soon to be able to present to the Group a plan for giving Cuban exiles more of a

Operation Northwoods

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Operation Northwoods was a proposed, and almost implemented, false flag operation against the Cuban government that originated within the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) and the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) of the United States government in 1962. The proposals called for the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) or other U.S. government operatives to commit acts of terrorism against American civilians and military targets, blaming them on the Cuban government, and using it to justify a war against Cuba. The plans detailed in the document included the possible assassination of Cuban émigrés, sinking boats of Cuban refugees on the high seas, hijacking planes, blowing up a U.S. ship, and orchestrating violent terrorism in U.S. cities.[2] The proposals were rejected by John F. Kennedy.[3][4][5]

Operation Northwoods memorandum (13 March 1962)[1]

At the time of the proposal, communists led by Fidel Castro had recently taken power in Cuba. The operation proposed creating public support for a war against Cuba by blaming it for terrorist acts that would actually be perpetrated by the U.S. Government.[6] To this end, Operation Northwoods proposals recommended hijackings and bombings followed by the introduction of phony evidence that would implicate the Cuban government. It stated:

> The desired resultant from the execution of this plan would be to place the United States in the apparent position of suffering defensible grievances from a rash and irresponsible government of Cuba and to develop an international image of a Cuban threat to peace in the Western Hemisphere.

Several other proposals were included within Operation Northwoods, including real or simulated actions against various U.S. military and civilian targets. The operation recommended developing a "Communist Cuban terror campaign in the Miami area, in other Florida cities and even in Washington".

The plan was drafted by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, signed by Chairman Lyman Lemnitzer and sent to the Secretary of Defense. Although part of the U.S. government's anti-communist Cuban Project, Operation Northwoods was never officially accepted; it was authorized by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, but then rejected by President John F. Kennedy. According to currently released documentation, none of the operations became active under the auspices of the Operation Northwoods proposals.

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1954 Guatemalan coup d'état

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from Operation PBSUCCESS)

The **1954 Guatemalan coup d'état** was a covert operation carried out by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) that deposed the democratically elected Guatemalan President Jacobo Árbenz and ended the Guatemalan Revolution of 1944–1954. Code-named **Operation PBSUCCESS**, it installed the military dictatorship of Carlos Castillo Armas, the first in a series of U.S.-backed authoritarian rulers in Guatemala.

The Guatemalan Revolution began in 1944, when a popular uprising toppled the authoritarian Jorge Ubico and brought Juan José Arévalo to power via Guatemala's first democratic election. The new president introduced a minimum wage and near-universal suffrage, aiming to turn Guatemala into a liberal democracy. Arévalo was succeeded by Árbenz in 1951, who instituted popular land reforms which granted property to landless peasants.[1] The Guatemalan Revolution was disliked by the United States Federal government, which was predisposed by the Cold War to see it as communist. This perception grew after Árbenz took power and legalized the Communist Party. The United Fruit Company (UFC), whose highly profitable business had been affected by the end to exploitative labor practices in Guatemala, engaged in an influential lobbying campaign to persuade the U.S. to overthrow the Guatemalan government. U.S. President Harry Truman authorized Operation PBFORTUNE to topple Árbenz in 1952; although the operation was quickly aborted, it was a precursor to PBSUCCESS.

Dwight D. Eisenhower was elected U.S. President in 1952, promising to take a harder line against communism; the links that his staff members John Foster Dulles and Allen Dulles had to the UFC also predisposed them to act against the Guatemalan government. Additionally, the U.S. Federal government drew exaggerated conclusions about the extent of communist influence from the presence of a small number of communists among Árbenz's advisers. Eisenhower authorized the CIA to carry out Operation PBSUCCESS in August 1953. The CIA armed, funded, and trained a force of 480 men led by Carlos Castillo Armas. The coup was preceded by U.S. efforts to criticize and isolate Guatemala internationally. Castillo Armas' force invaded Guatemala on 18 June 1954, backed by a heavy campaign of psychological warfare. This included a radio station which broadcast anti-government propaganda and a version of military events favorable to the rebellion, claiming to be genuine news, as well as bombings of Guatemala City and a naval blockade of Guatemala. The invasion force fared poorly militarily, and most of its offensives were defeated. However, psychological warfare and the possibility of a U.S. invasion intimidated the Guatemalan army, which eventually refused to fight. Árbenz briefly and unsuccessfully attempted to arm civilians to resist the invasion, before resigning on 27 June. Castillo Armas became president ten days later, following negotiations in San Salvador.

Described as the definitive deathblow to democracy in Guatemala, the coup was widely criticized internationally, and contributed to long-lasting anti-U.S. sentiment in Latin America. Attempting to justify the coup, the CIA launched Operation PBHISTORY, which sought evidence of Soviet influence in Guatemala among documents from the Árbenz era; the effort was a failure. Castillo Armas quickly assumed

1954 Guatemalan coup d'état		
Date	18–27 June 1954	
Location	Guatemala	
Result	Jacobo Árbenz overthrown, Guatemalan Revolution ended, Military junta assumes power	
Belligerents		
Guatemalan Government	Military of Guatemala	Guatemalan exile rebels *Supported by:* U.S. • CIA
Commanders and leaders		
Jacobo Árbenz Carlos Enrique Díaz	Carlos Castillo Armas Dwight D. Eisenhower Allen Dulles	

Operation Washtub (Nicaragua)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 38°57′06″N 77°08′48″W

Operation WASHTUB was a covert operation organized by the United States Central Intelligence Agency to plant a phony Soviet arms cache in Nicaragua. It was a part of the CIA's effort to portray the administration of Guatemalan President Jacobo Árbenz as having ties to the Soviet Union, prior to the CIA sponsored 1954 Guatemalan coup d'état which overthrew Árbenz later the same year.[1] On 19 February, 1954, the CIA, working through the Guardia Nacional de Nicaragua, planted a cache of Soviet-made arms on the Nicaraguan coast near the fishing village of Masachapa to be "discovered" weeks later by Rafael Lola, a lieutenant in the Nicaraguan army, and fishermen in the pay of Nicaraguan president Anastasio Somoza García.[2] The CIA also wished to dispose of the weapons, which were to have been used by Carlos Castillo Armas, and were therefore incriminating to the CIA.[2][3] On May 7, 1954, President Somoza told reporters at a press conference that a Soviet submarine had been photographed, but that no prints or negatives were available. The story presented to the press was embroidered with the involvement of Guatemalan assassination squads. Somoza was supposed to convince the public that the arms had been intended for Guatemala. The press and the public were skeptical and the story did not get much press. However, the story became part of the Nicaragua local legends until the 1979 revolution.[2][4]

The operation received attention again during the attempts by the U.S. government to exploit the products of Operation PBHISTORY, the CIA effort to gather intelligence from documents left in Guatemala after the 1954 coup by the government and the communist party.[5] Anti-Communist members of the US Congress, especially Charles J. Kersten and Patrick J. Hillings of the Kersten Committee, began to use PBHISTORY documents in their reports,[6] provided by the CIA to forestall the possibility that members of Congress, officially ignorant of the CIA's role in the Guatemalan coup, would expose other CIA projects.[7] A subcommittee headed by Hillings produced a final report. In addition to stating without evidence that the Guatemalan government had been acting under orders from the Soviet Union, this report also claimed that Soviet weapons had been brought covertly to Guatemala by submarine.[3] This unintentionally drew attention to Operation WASHTUB.[3]

Operation Paperclip

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"Project Paperclip" redirects here. For the Holocaust project, see Paper Clips Project. For other uses, see Paper clip (disambiguation).

The examples and perspective in this article **may not include all significant viewpoints**. Please improve the article or discuss the issue.
(January 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this template message)

A group of 104 rocket scientists (aerospace engineers) at Fort Bliss, Texas

Operation Paperclip was a secret program of the Joint Intelligence Objectives Agency (JIOA) largely carried out by Special Agents of Army CIC, in which more than 1,600 German scientists, engineers, and technicians, such as Wernher von Braun and his V-2 rocket team, were recruited, after the end of World War II, in Germany and taken to the U.S. for government employment, primarily between 1945 and 1959. Many were former members, and some were former leaders, of the Nazi Party.[1][2]

The primary purpose for Operation Paperclip was U.S. military advantage in the Soviet–American Cold War, and the Space Race. The Soviet Union were more aggressive in forcibly recruiting more than 2,200 German specialists—a total of more than 6,000 people including family members—with Operation Osoaviakhim during one night on October 22, 1946.[3]

The Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) established the first secret recruitment program, called Operation Overcast, on July 20, 1945, initially "to assist in shortening the Japanese war and to aid our postwar military research".[4] The term "Overcast" was the name first given by the German scientists' family members for the housing camp where they were held in Bavaria.[5] In late summer 1945, the JCS established the JIOA, a subcommittee of the Joint Intelligence Community, to directly oversee Operation Overcast and later Operation Paperclip.[6] The JIOA representatives included the army's director of intelligence, the chief of naval intelligence, the assistant chief of Air Staff-2 (air force intelligence), and a representative from the State Department.[7] In November 1945, Operation Overcast was renamed Operation Paperclip by Ordnance Corps (United States Army) officers, who would attach a paperclip to the folders of those rocket experts whom they wished to employ in America.[5]

In a secret directive circulated on September 3, 1946, President Truman officially approved Operation Paperclip and expanded it to include one thousand German scientists under "temporary, limited military custody".[8][9][10]

Bush rejects Taliban offer to hand Bin Laden over

Staff and agencies
Sunday 14 October 2001

theguardian.com

President George Bush rejected as "non-negotiable" an offer by the Taliban to discuss turning over Osama bin Laden if the United States ended the bombing in Afghanistan.

Returning to the White House after a weekend at Camp David, the president said the bombing would not stop, unless the ruling Taliban "turn [bin Laden] over, turn his cohorts over, turn any hostages they hold over." He added, "There's no need to discuss innocence or guilt. We know he's guilty". In Jalalabad, deputy prime minister Haji Abdul Kabir - the third most powerful figure in the ruling Taliban regime - told reporters that the Taliban would require evidence that Bin Laden was behind the September 11 terrorist attacks in the US, but added: "we would be ready to hand him over to a third country".

The offer came a day after the Taliban's supreme leader rebuffed Bush's "second chance" for the Islamic militia to surrender Bin Laden to the US.

"If the Taliban is given evidence that Osama bin Laden is involved" and the bombing campaign stopped, "we would be ready to hand him over to a third country", Mr Kabir added.

Operation Popeye

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

V·T·E	Military engagements during the Vietnam War	[show]

Operation Popeye (Project Controlled Weather Popeye / Motorpool / Intermediary-Compatriot) was a highly classified weather modification program in Southeast Asia during 1967–1972. The cloud seeding operation during the Vietnam War ran from March 20, 1967 until July 5, 1972 in an attempt to extend the monsoon season, specifically over areas of the Ho Chi Minh Trail. The operation was used to induce rain and extend the East Asian Monsoon season in support of U.S. government efforts related to the War in Southeast Asia.

The former U.S. Secretary of Defense, Robert S. McNamara, was aware that there might be objections raised by the international scientific community but said in a memo to the president that such objections had not in the past been a basis for prevention of military activities considered to be in the interests of U.S. national security.

The chemical weather modification program was conducted from Thailand over Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam and allegedly sponsored by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and CIA without the authorization of then Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird who had categorically denied to Congress that a program for modification of the weather for use as a tactical weapon even existed.[1]

Operation Ranch Hand + Operation Trail Dust + Agent Orange

Operation Ranch Hand

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article **needs additional citations for verification**. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.

Find sources: "Operation Ranch Hand" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR *(December 2008) (Learn how and when to remove this template message)*

Operation Ranch Hand was a U.S. military operation during the Vietnam War, lasting from 1962 until 1971. Largely inspired by the British use of 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D (Agent Orange) during the Malayan Emergency in the 1950s, it was part of the overall herbicidal warfare program during the war called "Operation Trail Dust". *Ranch Hand* involved spraying an estimated 20 million U.S. gallons (76,000 m^3) of defoliants and herbicides[1] over rural areas of South Vietnam in an attempt to deprive the Viet Cong of food and vegetation cover. Areas of Laos and Cambodia were also sprayed to a lesser extent. Nearly 20,000 sorties were flown between 1961 and 1971.[2]

Four-plane defoliant run, part of Operation Ranch Hand

The "Ranch Handers" motto was "Only you can prevent a forest"[1] – a take on the popular U.S. Forest Service poster slogan of Smokey Bear. During the ten years of spraying, over 5 million acres (20,000 km^2) of forest and 500,000 acres (2,000 km^2) of crops were heavily damaged or destroyed. Around 20% of the forests of South Vietnam were sprayed at least once.[3]

The herbicides were sprayed by the U.S. Air Force flying C-123s using the call sign "Hades". The planes were fitted with specially developed spray tanks with a capacity of 1,000 U.S. gallons (4 m^3) of herbicides. A plane sprayed a swath of land that was 80 meters wide and 16 km ≈10 miles long in about 4½ minutes, at a rate of about 3 U.S. gallons per acre (3 m^3/km^2).[4] Sorties usually consisted of three to five aircraft flying side by side. 95% of the herbicides and defoliants used in the war were sprayed by the U.S. Air Force as part of Operation Ranch Hand. The remaining 5% were sprayed by the U.S. Chemical Corps, other military branches, and the Republic of Vietnam using hand sprayers, spray trucks, helicopters and boats, primarily around U.S. military installations.[5]

Operation Sea-Spray

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Operation Sea-Spray was a 1950 U.S. Navy secret experiment in which *Serratia marcescens* and *Bacillus globigii* bacteria were sprayed over the San Francisco Bay Area in California.

Contents [hide]

1 Military test
2 Illnesses
3 Senate subcommittee hearings
4 Lawsuit
5 Similar tests
6 See also
7 References

Military test [edit]

From September 20 to 27, 1950, the U.S. Navy released the pathogens off the shore of San Francisco. Based on results from monitoring equipment at 43 locations around the city, the Army determined that San Francisco had received enough of a dose for nearly all of the city's 800,000 residents to inhale millions of particles each day during the week of spraying.[1][2][3]

Illnesses [edit]

On October 11, 1950, eleven residents checked into Stanford Hospital for very rare, serious urinary tract infections. Although ten residents recovered, one patient, Edward J. Nevin, died three weeks later. None of the other hospitals in the city reported similar spikes in cases, and all 11 victims had urinary-tract infections following medical procedures, suggesting that the source of their infections lay inside the hospital.[1] Cases of pneumonia in San Francisco also increased after *Serratia marcescens* was released, though a causal relation has not been conclusively established.[4][5] The bacterium was also combined with phenol and an anthrax simulant and sprayed across south Dorset by US and UK military scientists as part of the DICE trials which ran from 1971 to 1975.[1][6]

The urinary tract outbreak was so unusual that the Stanford doctors wrote it up for a medical journal.[3]

There was no evidence that the Army had alerted health authorities before it blanketed the region with bacteria. Doctors later wondered whether the experiment might be responsible for heart valve infections around the same time as well as serious infections seen among intravenous drug users in the 1960s and 1970s.[7]

Operation Top Hat

Operation Top Hat [edit]

In June 1953, the United States Army formally adopted guidelines regarding the use of human subjects in chemical, biological, or radiological testing and research, where authorization from the Secretary of the Army was now required for all research projects involving human subjects. Under the guidelines, seven research projects involving chemical weapons and human subjects were submitted by the Chemical Corps for Secretary of the Army approval in August 1953. One project involved vesicants, one involved phosgene, and five were experiments which involved nerve agents; all seven were approved.[106][107]

The guidelines, however, left a loophole; they did not define what types of experiments and tests required such approval from the Secretary. Operation Top Hat was among the numerous projects not submitted for approval. It was termed a "local field exercise"[106] by the Army and took place from September 15–19, 1953 at the Army Chemical School at Fort McClellan, Alabama. The experiments used Chemical Corps personnel to test decontamination methods for biological and chemical weapons, including sulfur mustard and nerve agents. The personnel were deliberately exposed to these contaminants, were not volunteers, and were not informed of the tests. In a 1975 Pentagon Inspector General's report, the military maintained that Operation Top Hat was not subject to the guidelines requiring approval because it was a line of duty exercise in the Chemical Corps.[106][107]

People involved in the 2000 PNAC report (from top left): Vice President Cheney, Florida Governor Jeb Bush, Defense Secreta Rumsfeld, Deputy Defense Secretary Paul Wolfowitz, Cheney Chief of Staff I. Lewis Libby, Undersecretary of State John Bolton, Und

Project for the New American Century (PNAC)

PROJECT FOR THE NEW AMERICAN CENTURY

Formation	1997; 22 years ago
Founder	William Kristol, Robert Kagan
Dissolved	2006
Type	Public policy think tank
Location	Washington, D.C.
Chairman	William Kristol
Directors	Robert Kagan Devon Gaffney Cross Bruce P. Jackson John R. Bolton

REBUILDING AMERICA'S DEFENSES

A Report of
The Project for the New American Century
September 2000

Strategy, Forces and Resources For a New Century

Further, the process of transformation, even if it brings revolutionary change, is likely to be a long one, absent some catastrophic and catalyzing event – like a new Pearl Harbor. Domestic politics and industrial policy will shape the pace and content of transformation as much as the requirements of current missions.

DONALD KAGAN GARY SCHMITT
Project Co-Chairmen

THOMAS DONNELLY
Principal Author

PRISM (surveillance program)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

PRISM is a code name for a program under which the United States National Security Agency (NSA) collects internet communications from various U.S. internet companies.[1][2][3] The program is also known by the SIGAD US-984XN.[4][5] PRISM collects stored internet communications based on demands made to internet companies such as Google Inc. under Section 702 of the FISA Amendments Act of 2008 to turn over any data that match court-approved search terms.[6] The NSA can use these PRISM requests to target communications that were encrypted when they traveled across the internet backbone, to focus on stored data that telecommunication filtering systems discarded earlier,[7][8] and to get data that is easier to handle, among other things.[9]

PRISM began in 2007 in the wake of the passage of the Protect America Act under the Bush Administration.[10][11] The program is operated under the supervision of the U.S. Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court (FISA Court, or FISC) pursuant to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA).[12] Its existence was leaked six years later by NSA contractor Edward Snowden, who warned that the extent of mass data collection was far greater than the public knew and included what he characterized as "dangerous" and "criminal" activities.[13] The disclosures were published by *The Guardian* and *The Washington Post* on June 6, 2013. Subsequent documents have demonstrated a financial arrangement between the NSA's Special Source Operations division (SSO) and PRISM partners in the millions of dollars.[14]

Documents indicate that PRISM is "the number one source of raw intelligence used for NSA analytic reports", and it accounts for 91% of the NSA's internet traffic acquired under FISA section 702 authority."[15][16] The leaked information came to light one day after the revelation that the FISA Court had been ordering a subsidiary of telecommunications company Verizon Communications to turn over to the NSA logs tracking all of its customers' telephone calls.[17][18]

U.S. government officials have disputed some aspects of the *Guardian* and *Washington Post* stories and have defended the program by asserting it cannot be used on domestic targets without a warrant, that it has helped to prevent acts of terrorism, and that it receives independent oversight from the federal government's executive, judicial and legislative branches.[19][20] On June 19, 2013, U.S. President Barack Obama, during a visit to Germany, stated that the NSA's data gathering practices constitute "a circumscribed, narrow system directed at us being able to protect our people."[21]

Part of a series on

Global surveillance

Disclosures

Origins · Pre-2013 · 2013–present · Reactions

Systems

XKeyscore · **PRISM** · ECHELON · Carnivore · DISHFIRE · STONEGHOST · Tempora · Frenchelon · Fairview · MYSTIC · DCSN · Boundless Informant · BULLRUN · PINWALE · Stingray · SORM · RAMPART-A

Agencies

NSA · BND · CNI · DGSE · Five Eyes · FSB · MSS

People

Michael S. Rogers · Keith Alexander · James Bamford · James Clapper · Duncan Campbell · Edward Snowden · Russ Tice · George W. Bush · Barack Obama · Julian Assange

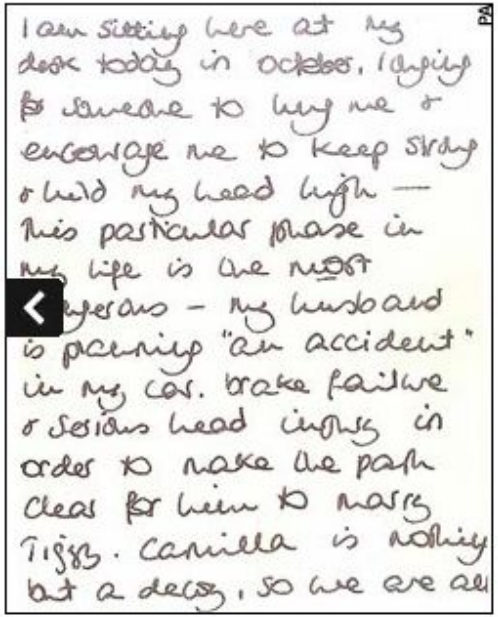
Places

The Doughnut · Fort Meade · Menwith Hill · Pine Gap · Southern Cross Cable ·

https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/1573170/Princess-Diana-letter-Charles-plans

The Telegraph

Princess Diana letter: 'Charles plans to kill me'


I am sitting here at my
desk today in October, hoping
for someone to hug me or
encourage me to keep strong
& hold my head high —
this particular phase in
my life is the most
[illegible]years – my husband
is planning "an accident"
in my car. brake failure
& serious head injury in
order to make the path
clear for him to marry
Tiggy. Camilla is nothing
but a decoy, so we are all

PA

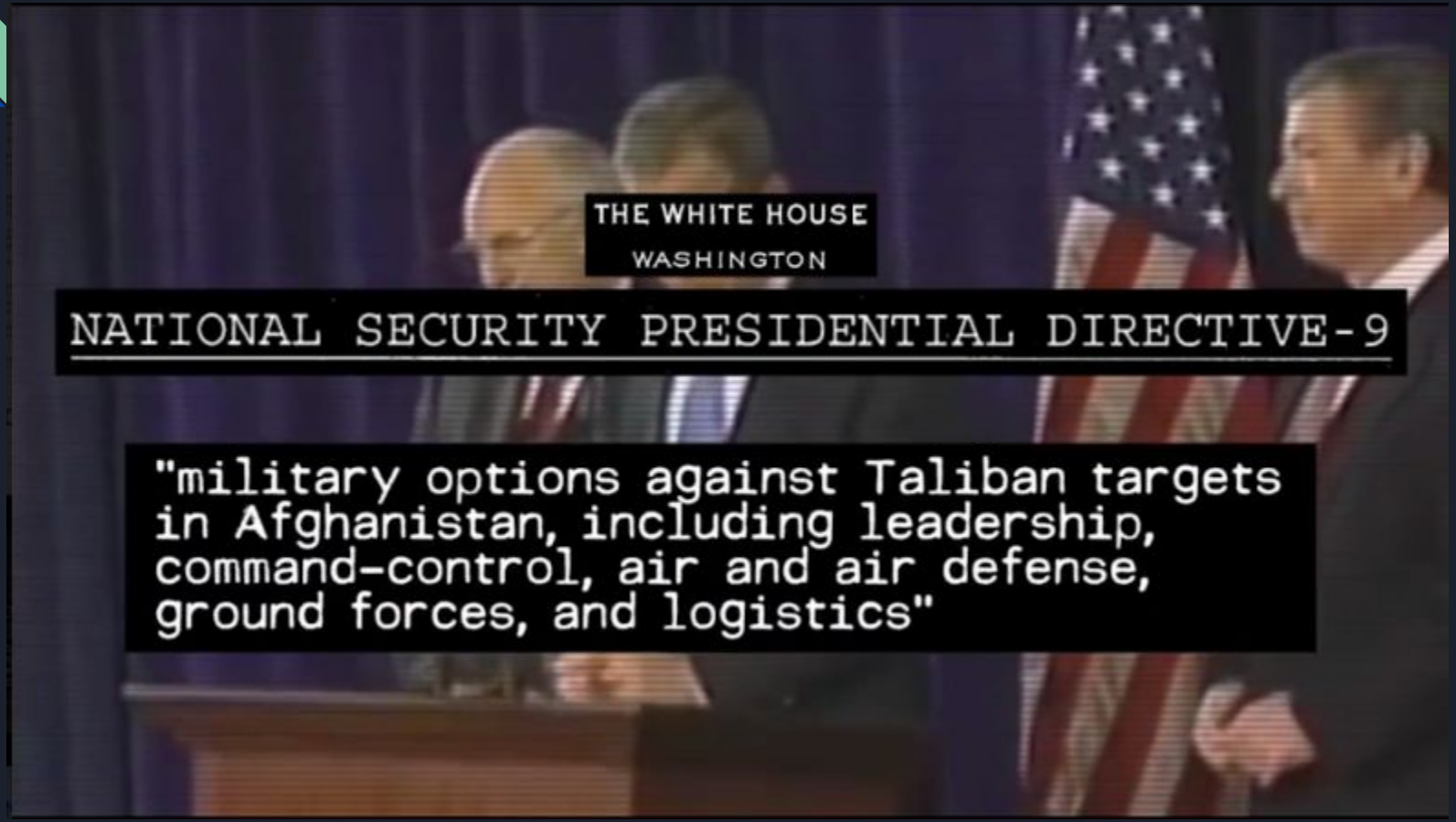
Image 1 of 2

The note written by Diana, Princess of Wales to her butler Paul Burrell

By Gordon Rayner, Chief Reporter
12:01AM GMT 20 Dec 2007

A handwritten letter in which Diana, Princess of Wales claimed that the Prince of Wales was plotting to kill her so he could marry Tiggy Legge-Bourke, the former nanny to Princes William and Harry, has been shown at the inquest into her death.

NSPD - 9


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
NATIONAL SECURITY PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVE-9
"military options against Taliban targets in Afghanistan, including leadership, command-control, air and air defense, ground forces, and logistics"

TESTIMONY OF U.S. SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
DONALD H. RUMSFELD
PREPARED FOR DELIVERY TO
THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON TERRORIST ATTACKS
UPON THE UNITED STATES
MARCH 23, 2004

The essence of this strategy was contained in NSPD-9. It was the first major substantive national security decision directive issued by this Administration. It was presented for decision by principals on September 4, 2001 – 7 days before September 11th. The directive was signed by the President, with minor changes, and a preamble to reflect the events of 9/11, on October 25, 2001.

False Flag AKA 'Crisis Initiation' with Patrick Clawson

Patrick Clawson

Patrick Lyell Clawson (born March 30, 1951[1]) is an American economist and Middle East scholar. He is currently the Director for Research at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy and senior editor of *Middle East Quarterly*.

Born in Alexandria, Virginia, Clawson graduated with a B.A. from Oberlin College in 1973 and earned a Ph.D. from The New School for Social Research in 1978. He taught at Seton Hall University from 1979–1981 and served as an economist for the International Monetary Fund from 1981 until 1985, when he took a position as a senior economist with the World Bank.

In September 2012, Clawson suggested that the United States consider the use of "crisis initiation" as a way to provoke Iran into war.[2][3]

See also

- Iranistics
- US-Iran relations

References

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2. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fsvDWZTVP3E&t=4516
3. Geoffrey Ingersoll and Michael Kelley (26 September 2012). "Lobbyist Says Israel Should Create A 'False Flag' To Start A War With Iran" (http://www.businessinsider.com/top-researcher-suggests-israel-get-nastier-with-iran-sink-sub-illicit-false-flag-2012-9).

External links

- Patrick Clawson biography (http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/experts/view/clawson-patrick), Washington Institute for

Has Our Government Spent $21 Trillion Of Our Money Without Telling Us?

Laurence Kotlikoff Contributor
Retirement

Published: Dec. 11, 2017

MSU SCHOLARS FIND $21 TRILLION IN UNAUTHORIZED GOVERNMENT SPENDING; DEFENSE DEPARTMENT TO CONDUCT FIRST-EVER AUDIT

Contact(s): Mark Skidmore, Andy Henion

Pentagon Papers

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about the U.S. Government documents. For the 2003 film, see The Pentagon Papers (film).

The ***Pentagon Papers***, officially titled ***Report of the Office of the Secretary of Defense Vietnam Task Force***, is a United States Department of Defense history of the United States' political and military involvement in Vietnam from 1945 to 1967. The papers were released by Daniel Ellsberg, who had worked on the study; they were first brought to the attention of the public on the front page of *The New York Times* in 1971.[1][2] A 1996 article in *The New York Times* said that the *Pentagon Papers* had demonstrated, among other things, that the Johnson Administration "systematically lied, not only to the public but also to Congress".[3]

More specifically, the papers revealed that the U.S. had secretly enlarged the scope of its actions in the Vietnam War with the bombings of nearby Cambodia and Laos, coastal raids on North Vietnam, and Marine Corps attacks, none of which were reported in the mainstream media.[4]

For his disclosure of the *Pentagon Papers*, Ellsberg was initially charged with conspiracy, espionage, and theft of government property, but the charges were later dismissed after prosecutors investigating the Watergate scandal discovered that the staff members in the Nixon White House had ordered the so-called White House Plumbers to engage in unlawful efforts to discredit Ellsberg.[5][6]

In June 2011, the entirety of the *Pentagon Papers* was declassified and publicly released.[7][8]

A CIA map of dissident activities in Indochina, published as part of the *Pentagon Papers*

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1.1 Actual objective of the Vietnam War: Containment of China
1.2 Internal affairs of Vietnam
1.2.1 Role of the United States in the rise of President Diem
1.2.2 Role of the United States in the overthrow of Diem's regime

The Pentagon Papers

Gravel Edition
Volume 3
Chapter 3, "The Air War in North Vietnam: Rolling Thunder Begins, February-June, 1965," pp. 269-388
(Boston: Beacon Press, 1971)

Section 2, pp. 332-388

VII. ROLLING THUNDER BECOMES A CONTINUING PROGRAM

A. MCNAMARA'S CONCERN OVER COST-INEFFECTIVENESS OF STRIKES

To get closer to an answer, McNaughton began by restating U.S. objectives in Vietnam, and by attempting to weigh these objectives by their relative importance:

70% --To avoid a humiliating US defeat (to our reputation as a guarantor).
20% --To keep SVN (and then adjacent) territory from Chinese hands.
10% --To permit the people of SVN to enjoy a better, freer way of life.
ALSO--To emerge from crisis without unacceptable taint from methods used.
NOT--To "help a friend," although it would be hard to stay in if asked out.

The Guardian

President 'ordered murder' of Congo leader

Martin Kettle *in Washington*

Wed 9 Aug 2000 20.05 EDT

Forty years after the murder of the Congolese independence leader Patrice Lumumba, evidence has emerged in Washington that President Dwight Eisenhower directly ordered the CIA to "eliminate" him.
The evidence comes in a previously unpublished 1975 interview with the minute-taker at an August 1960 White House meeting of Eisenhower and his national security advisers on the Congo crisis.

The minute-taker, Robert Johnson, said in the interview that he vividly recalled the president turning to Allen Dulles, director of the CIA, "in the full hearing of all those in attendance, and saying something to the effect that Lumumba should be eliminated".

Mr Johnson recalled: "There was stunned silence for about 15 seconds and the meeting continued."

Lumumba, the first prime minister of Congo after its independence from Belgium in June 1960, was forced from office as the country's civil war deepened and was captured by rivals. He was killed on January 17 1961, becoming one of the key martyrs of the African independence struggle.

Project 112

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

See also: Deseret Test Center and Project SHAD

This article **may primarily relate to a different subject, or place undue weight on a particular aspect rather than the subject as a whole.** Please help by spinning off or relocating any relevant information, and removing excessive detail that may be against Wikipedia's inclusion policy. *(June 2013)*

Project 112 was a biological and chemical weapon experimentation project conducted by the United States Department of Defense from 1962 to 1973.

The project started under John F. Kennedy's administration, and was authorized by his Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, as part of a total review of the US military. The name "Project 112" refers to this project's number in the 150 project review process authorized by McNamara. Funding and staff were contributed by every branch of the U.S. armed services and intelligence agencies—a euphemism for the Office of Technical Services of the Central Intelligence Agency's Directorate of Science & Technology. Canada and the United Kingdom also participated in some Project 112 activities.[1]

Project 112 primarily concerned the use of aerosols to disseminate biological and chemical agents that could produce "controlled temporary incapacitation" (CTI). The test program would be conducted on a large scale at "extracontinental test sites" in the Central and South Pacific[2] and Alaska in conjunction with Britain, Canada and Australia.

At least 50 trials were conducted; of these at least 18 tests involved simulants of biological agents (such as BG), and at least 14 involved chemical agents including sarin and VX, but also tear gas and other simulants.[1] Test sites included Porton Down (UK), Ralston (Canada) and at least 13 US warships; the shipborne trials were collectively known as Shipboard Hazard and Defense—SHAD.[1] The project was coordinated from Deseret Test Center, Utah.

As of 2005 publicly available information on Project 112 remains incomplete.[1]

Weapons of mass destruction

By type

Biological · Chemical · Nuclear · Radiological

By country

Albania · Algeria · Argentina · Australia · Brazil · Bulgaria · Canada · China · Egypt · France · Germany · India · Iran · Iraq · Israel · Italy · Japan · Libya · Mexico · Myanmar · Netherlands · North Korea · Pakistan · Philippines · Poland · *Rhodesia* · Romania · Russia · Saudi Arabia · South Africa · South Korea · Sweden · Switzerland · Syria · Taiwan · Ukraine · United Kingdom · United States

Proliferation

Chemical · Nuclear · Missiles

Treaties

List of treaties

Project SHAD

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from SHAD)

This article **needs additional citations for verification**. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.

Find sources: "Project SHAD" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR *(August 2011) (Learn how and when to remove this template message)*

Project SHAD, an acronym for **Shipboard Hazard and Defense**, was part of a larger effort called Project 112, which was conducted during the 1960s. **Project SHAD** encompassed tests designed to identify U.S. War Ships' vulnerabilities to attacks with chemical agents or biological warfare agents and to develop procedures to respond to such attacks while maintaining a war-fighting capability.

ECHELON

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see Echelon.

ECHELON, originally a secret government code name, is a surveillance program (signals intelligence/SIGINT collection and analysis network) operated by the US with the aid of four other signatory nations to the UKUSA Security Agreement:[1] Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, also known as the Five Eyes.[2][3][4]

The ECHELON program was created in the late 1960s to monitor the military and diplomatic communications of the Soviet Union and its Eastern Bloc allies during the Cold War, and it was formally established in 1971.[5][6]

By the end of the 20th century, the system referred to as "ECHELON" had evolved beyond its military and diplomatic origins to also become "…a global system for the interception of private and commercial communications" (mass surveillance and industrial espionage).[7]

Part of a series on

Global surveillance

Disclosures

Origins · Pre-2013 · 2013–present · Reactions

Systems

Project FUBELT

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 38°57′06″N 77°08′48″W

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(November 2014) (Learn how and when to remove this template message)

Main article: United States intervention in Chile

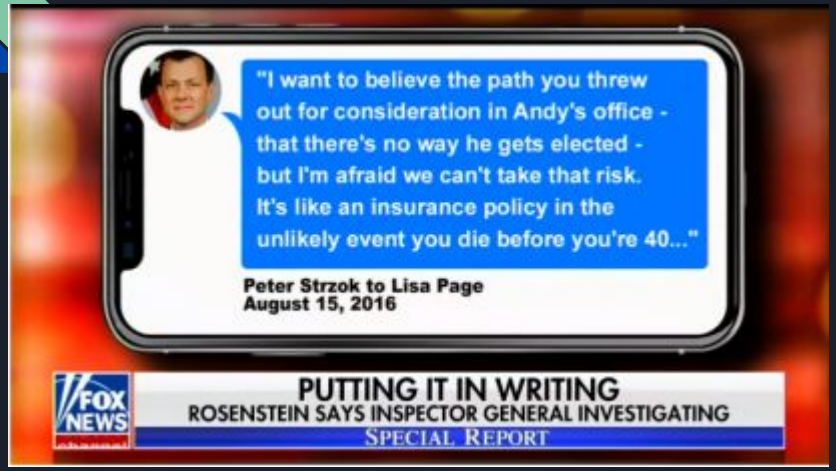
Project FUBELT (also known as **Track II**) is the codename for the secret Central Intelligence Agency operations that were to prevent Salvador Allende's rise to power before his confirmation and to promote a military coup in Chile.[1]

The highlights of Project FUBELT are cited in declassified US government documents released by the National Security Archive on September 11, 1998, 25 years after the coup, as well as in papers uncovered by a 1975 congressional inquiry.

CIA memoranda and reports on Project FUBELT include meetings between United States Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and CIA officials, CIA cables to its Santiago station, and summaries of secret action in 1970, detailing decisions and operations to undermine the election of Salvador Allende in September 1970 and to promote a military coup.

In November 1970, the US National Security Council issued National Security Decision Memorandum 93, which replaced FUBELT.[2]

Project FULSOME



TOP SECRET STRAP3 SIGINT UK EYES ONLY

GCHQ

Robert Hannigan
Director

A3a, Hubble Road
Cheltenham Gloucestershire
GL51 0EX

Date: 17 November 2016
GCHQ References: A/7238/6547/12

Rt Hon Boris Johnson MP
Secretary of State for Foreign
& Commonwealth Affairs

ISA-94: APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL OF WARRANT CSO/142263
TO SURVEIL 725 5TH AVE. NEW YORK, NY, USA, 5TH & 26TH FLOORS

1. On 28 August 2016, GCHQ/CSO filed for permission to execute Project FULSOME at the request of the US President, seeking intelligence gathering into the Trump Organization and Donald J. Trump for President, Inc., both located at 725 5th Avenue, New York, NY, USA. Activities include foreign and US domestic signals collection, in regards to communications with Russian hostile actors.

2. IOCCO approved FULSOME on 15 September 2016, allowing 90 days of initial SIGINT gathering, with the potential for renewal, should the situation allow. This memo's purpose is to request a 90 day renewal of FULSOME's original charter, with further potential for renewal, thereafter.

3. Since FULSOME's start, a clear pattern of actionable leads have accrued, both from the Trump campaign itself, from former MI5 agent Michael Steele, and from others (see fig. 1-7 in attachment).

4. US National Security Advisor Rice has requested that we continue our surveillance, during the transition period, as internal US intelligence is potentially compromised by the incoming Trump administration.

5. For these reasons, we are requesting that FULSOME's charter be renewed for another 90 days.

Sincerely,

Robert Hannigan
Director, GCHQ

"This communication is deemed Top Secret STRAP3 and must not be discussed, copied, shared, or distributed."

Project Greek Island

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 37°47′4.4″N 80°18′31.9″W

Project Greek Island was a United States government continuity program located at the Greenbrier hotel in West Virginia.[1] The facility was decommissioned in 1992 after the program was exposed by *The Washington Post*.

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1 Purpose
2 Construction
3 See also
4 References
5 External links

Purpose [edit]

In the late 1950s, the United States government approached the Greenbrier resort and sought its assistance in creating a secret emergency relocation center to house Congress in the aftermath of a nuclear holocaust. The classified, underground facility was built at the same time as the West Virginia Wing, an above-ground addition to the hotel, from 1959 to 1962.[2] For 30 years, The Greenbrier owners maintained an agreement with the federal government that, in the event of an international crisis, the entire resort property would be converted to government use, specifically as the emergency location for the legislative branch.[3]

The underground facility contained a dormitory, kitchen, hospital, and a broadcast center for members of Congress. The broadcast center had changeable seasonal backdrops to allow it to appear as if members of Congress were broadcasting from Washington, D.C.[citation needed] A 100-foot (30 m) radio tower was installed 4.5 miles (7.2 km) away for these broadcasts. The largest room is "The Exhibit Hall", 89 by 186 feet (27 by 57 m) beneath a ceiling nearly 20 feet (6.1 m) high and supported by 18 support columns. Adjoining it are two smaller auditoriums, one seating about 470 people, big enough to host the 435-member House of Representatives, and the smaller with a seating capacity of about 130, suitable as a temporary Senate chamber. The Exhibit Hall itself could be used for joint sessions of Congress.[2] The facility had a six-month supply of food, periodically refreshed.[4]

Project MERRIMAC

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from Project Merrimac)

This article **does not cite any sources**. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. *(January 2009) (Learn how and when to remove this template message)*

Project MERRIMAC was a domestic espionage operation coordinated under the Office of Security of the CIA. It involved information gathering procedures via infiltration and surveillance on Washington-based anti-war groups that might pose potential threats to the CIA. However, the type of data gathered also included general information on the infrastructure of targeted communities. Project MERRIMAC and its twin program, Project RESISTANCE were both coordinated by the CIA Office of Security. In addition, the twin projects were branch operations that relayed civilian information to their parent program, Operation CHAOS. The Assassination Archives and Research Center believes that Project MERRIMAC began in February 1967.

Project RESISTANCE

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article **does not cite any sources**. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. *(February 2009) (Learn how and when to remove this template message)*

Project RESISTANCE was a domestic espionage operation coordinated under the Domestic Operations Division (DOD) of the CIA. Its purpose was to collect background information on groups around the U.S. that might pose threats to CIA facilities and personnel. From 1967 to 1973, many local police departments, college campus staff members, and other independent informants collaborated with the CIA to keep track of student radical groups that opposed the U.S. government's foreign policies on Vietnam. Project RESISTANCE and its twin program, Project MERRIMAC were both coordinated by the CIA Office of Security. In addition, the twin projects were branch operations that relayed civilian information to their parent program, Operation CHAOS.

Project MINARET

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from Project Minaret)

Project MINARET was a domestic espionage project operated by the National Security Agency (NSA), which, after intercepting electronic communications that contained the names of predesignated US citizens, passed them to other government law enforcement and intelligence organizations.[1] Intercepted messages were disseminated to the FBI, CIA, Secret Service, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (BNDD), and the Department of Defense. The project was a sister project to Project SHAMROCK.

Starting in 1962, the NSA had a "watch list" of Americans travelling to Cuba, expanded to include narcotic traffickers. Then, from 1967 onwards, President Lyndon B. Johnson included the names of activists in the anti-war movement. Nixon further expanded the list to include civil rights leaders, journalists and two senators. The NSA included David Kahn.[2]

The names were on "watch lists" of American citizens, generated by Executive Branch law enforcement and intelligence agencies, to detect communications involving the listed individuals. There was no judicial oversight, and the project had no warrants for interception.

The 1972 Keith decision by the U.S. Supreme Court became a controversial issue mainly because, even though the court had confirmed that the government had the authority to protect the nation from subversive activity, it ruled against the government's ability to use warrantless electronic surveillance for domestic espionage purposes. This controversy became a major case against Project MINARET.

Operating between 1967 and 1973, over 5,925 foreigners and 1,690 organizations and US citizens were included on the Project MINARET watch lists. NSA Director, Lew Allen, testified before the Senate Intelligence Committee in 1975 that the NSA had issued over 3,900 reports on the watch-listed Americans.

According to Budiansky, a 1977 Dept. of Justice review concluded wiretap laws were violated, but "If the intelligence agencies possessed too much discretionary authority with too little accountability, that would seem to be a 35-year failing of Presidents and the Congress rather than the agencies or their personnel."[2]

One result of these investigations was the 1978 creation of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA), which limited the powers of the NSA and put in place a process of warrants and judicial review. Another internal safeguard was U.S. Signal Intelligence Directive 18, an internal NSA and intelligence community set of procedures, originally issued in 1980,[3] and updated in 1993. USSID 18 was the general guideline for handling signals intelligence (SIGINT) inadvertently collected on US citizens, without a warrant, prior to the George W. Bush Administration. Interpretations of FISA and the principles of USSID 18 by the Bush administration assume the Executive Branch has unitary authority for warrantless surveillance, which is under Congressional investigation as an apparent violation of the intent of FISA.

National Security Agency surveillance

Map of global NSA data collection

Programs	[show]
Legislation	[show]
Institutions	[show]
Lawsuits	[show]
Whistleblowers	[show]
Publication	[show]
Related	[show]
Concepts	[show]
Collaboration	[show]

V · T · E

Project Stormfury

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Project Stormfury was an attempt to weaken tropical cyclones by flying aircraft into them and seeding with silver iodide. The project was run by the United States Government from 1962 to 1983.

1966 photo of the crew and personnel of Project Stormfury

The hypothesis was that the silver iodide would cause supercooled water in the storm to freeze, disrupting the inner structure of the hurricane. This led to the seeding of several Atlantic hurricanes. However, it was later shown that this hypothesis was incorrect. It was determined that most hurricanes do not contain enough supercooled water for cloud seeding to be effective. Additionally, researchers found that unseeded hurricanes often undergo the same structural changes that were expected from seeded hurricanes. This finding called Stormfury's successes into question, as the changes reported now had a natural explanation.

The last experimental flight was flown in 1971, due to a lack of candidate storms and a changeover in NOAA's fleet. More than a decade after the last modification experiment, Project Stormfury was officially canceled. Although a failure in its goal of reducing the destructiveness of hurricanes, Project Stormfury was not without merit. The observational data and storm lifecycle research generated by Stormfury helped improve meteorologists' ability to forecast the movement and intensity of future hurricanes.

Rex 84

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Rex 84, short for **Readiness Exercise 1984**, was a classified scenario and drill developed by the United States federal government to detain large numbers of United States citizens deemed to be "national security threats", in the event that the President declared a "State of National Emergency". The plan was first revealed in detail in a major daily newspaper by reporter Alfonso Chardy in the July 5, 1987 edition of the *Miami Herald*. Possible reasons for such a roundup were reported to be widespread opposition to a U.S. military invasion abroad, such as if the United States were to directly invade Central America.[1][2][3] To combat what the government perceived as "subversive activities", the plan also authorized the military to direct ordered movements of civilian populations at state and regional levels, according to Professor Diana Reynolds.[4]

Existence of a master military contingency plans (of which REX-84 was a part), "Garden Plot" and a similar earlier exercise, "Lantern Spike", were originally revealed by journalist Ron Ridenhour, who summarized his findings in an article in *CounterSpy*.[5]

Transcripts from the Iran-Contra Hearings in 1987 record the following dialogue between Congressman Jack Brooks, Oliver North's attorney Brendan Sullivan and Senator Daniel Inouye, the Democratic Chair of the joint Senate–House Committee:[6]

> **[Congressman Jack] Brooks:** Colonel North, in your work at the N.S.C. were you not assigned, at one time, to work on plans for the continuity of government in the event of a major disaster?
>
> **Brendan Sullivan [North's counsel, agitatedly]:** Mr. Chairman?
>
> **[Senator Daniel] Inouye:** I believe that question touches upon a highly sensitive and classified area so may I request that you not touch upon that?
>
> **Brooks:** I was particularly concerned, Mr. Chairman, because I read in Miami papers, and several others, that there had been a plan developed, by that same agency, a contingency plan in the event of emergency, that would suspend the American constitution. And I was deeply concerned about it and wondered if that was an area in which he had worked. I believe that it was and I wanted to get his confirmation.
>
> **Inouye:** May I most respectfully request that that matter not be touched upon at this stage. If we wish to get into this, I'm certain arrangements can be made for an executive session.

Contingency plans by the US Government for rounding up people perceived by the government to be subversive or a threat to civil order have existed for many decades.[7] For example, from 1967 to 1971, the FBI kept a list of over 100,000 people to be rounded up as subversive, dubbed the "ADEX" list.[8]

Room 641A

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 37°47′07″N 122°23′48″W

Room 641A is a telecommunication interception facility operated by AT&T for the U.S. National Security Agency that commenced operations in 2003 and was exposed in 2006.[1][2]

Photograph of Room 641's exterior

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1 Description
2 Lawsuit
3 Gallery
4 See also
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Description [edit]

Room 641A is located in the SBC Communications building at 611 Folsom Street, San Francisco, three floors of which were occupied by AT&T before SBC purchased AT&T.[1] The room was referred to in internal AT&T documents as the *SG3 [Study Group 3] Secure Room.* It is fed by fiber optic lines from beam splitters installed in fiber optic trunks carrying Internet backbone traffic[3] and, as analyzed by J. Scott Marcus, a former CTO for GTE and a former adviser to the FCC, has access to all Internet traffic that passes through the building, and therefore "the capability to enable surveillance and analysis of internet content on a massive scale, including both overseas and purely domestic traffic."[4]

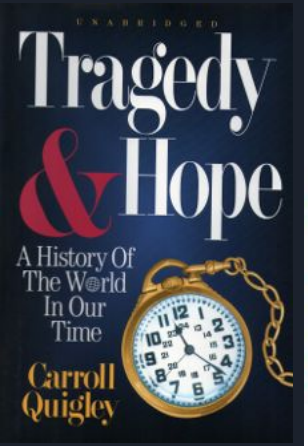
The room measures about 24 by 48 feet (7.3 by 14.6 m) and contains several racks of equipment, including a Narus STA 6400, a device designed to intercept and analyze Internet communications at very high speeds.[1]

The existence of the room was revealed by former AT&T technician Mark Klein and was the subject of a 2006 class action lawsuit by the Electronic Frontier Foundation against AT&T.[5] Klein claims he was told that similar black rooms are operated at other facilities around the country.[*citation needed*]

Round Table movement

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Round Table movement**, founded in 1909, was an association of organisations promoting closer union between Britain and its self-governing colonies.



Reginald Brett, 2nd Viscount Esher

GCVO, KCB, PC, DL

Member of the United Kingdom Parliament for Penryn and Falmouth

The Right Honourable

The Viscount Milner

KG GCB GCMG PC

Secretary of State for the Colonies

The Right Honourable

Cecil Rhodes

Rhodes, c. 1900

7th Prime Minister of the Cape Colony

CBS NEWS

Home » U.S. » September 11

Plans For Iraq Attack Began On 9/11

Exclusive: Rumsfeld Sought Plan For Iraq Strike Hours After 9/11 Attack

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 2002 | by Joel Roberts

(CBS) CBS News has learned that barely five hours after American Airlines Flight 77 plowed into the Pentagon, Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld was telling his aides to come up with plans for striking Iraq — even though there was no evidence linking Saddam Hussein to the attacks.

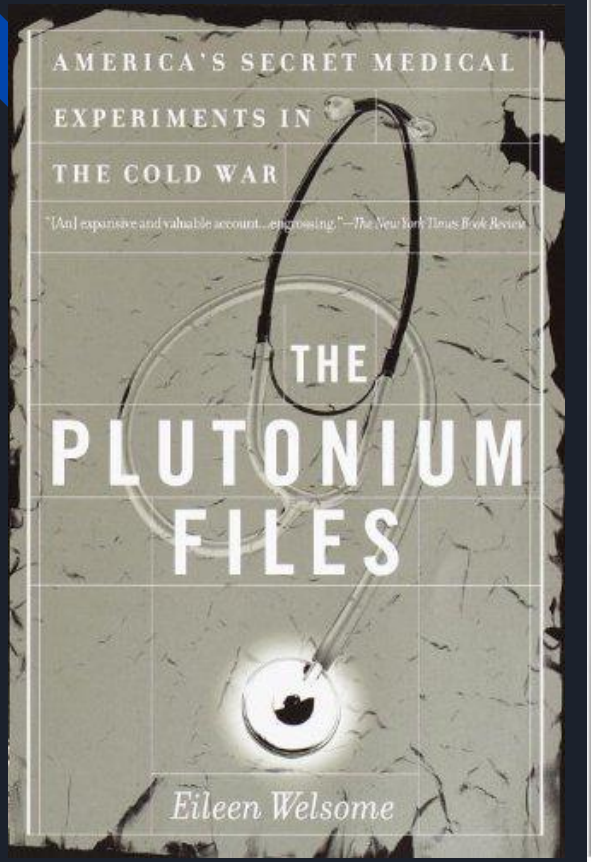
That's according to notes taken by aides who were with Rumsfeld in the National Military Command Center on Sept. 11 – notes that show exactly where the road toward war with Iraq began, reports **CBS News National Security Correspondent David Martin**.

Cont. from previous slide

With the intelligence all pointing toward bin Laden, Rumsfeld ordered the military to begin working on strike plans. And at 2:40 p.m., the notes quote Rumsfeld as saying he wanted "best info fast. Judge whether good enough hit S.H." – meaning Saddam Hussein – "at same time. Not only UBL" – the initials used to identify Osama bin Laden.

Now, nearly one year later, there is still very little evidence Iraq was involved in the Sept. 11 attacks. But if these notes are accurate, that didn't matter to Rumsfeld.

"Go massive," the notes quote him as saying. "Sweep it all up. Things related and not."



'Science club' children tricked

They were fed radioactive diet

By The Associated Press

BOSTON — Radioactive cereal fed to 15 children at a state home for the retarded during the 1940s and '50s was intended to give Quaker Oats an advantage over rival Cream of Wheat, a lawsuit contends.

The federal lawsuit against the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Quaker Oats and several doctors at the Fernald School in Waltham was filed Friday on behalf of the children used as secret test subjects.

The children, according to the lawsuit, were told they were part of a science club to trick them into participating and some were exposed to more radiation than federal limits allow, though there have been no ill effects.

Michael Mattchen, the lawyer who filed the lawsuit, said much of the research done at Fernald was for the commercial benefit of Quaker Oats.

Small amounts of calcium and iron tagged with radioactive tracers were put in the boys' cereal, allowing researchers to track the absorption of those nutrients as the oatmeal was digested.

"What was the genesis of these particular experiments? It seems simply to be what are the relative benefits of oatmeal and Cream of Wheat," Mattchen said. "There was an utter failure to treat these kids with any human decency."

Some experiments were carried out during the Cold War for military or medical purposes, but Mattchen said the federal government had a relatively small role at the Fernald School.

MIT made the radioactive isotopes and scientists from there and Harvard carried out the experiments, he said.

Last year, a state panel said the small amounts of radioactive calcium and iron eaten by 74 residents of the Fernald School had no discernible effect on their health.

But the panel said researchers violated the children's human rights.

President Clinton apologized last October to members of the "science club" at the Fernald School and to other subjects of radiation experiments sanctioned by the federal government during the same era.

His task force said the experiments at the Fernald School were unethical but the subjects were not hurt and so deserved no federal compensation.

The president of MIT has apologized for the way the Fernald experiments were done.

The lawsuit filed seeks $1 million for each test subject for suffering and $3 million in punitive damages "to deter defendants from ever again using human beings ... as guinea pigs for experimental procedures."

(from *The Salina Journal*, Dec. 7, 1995)

Federal Reserve Founding

This part of the story was corroborated in the official biography of Senator Aldrich, written by Nathaniel Wright Stephenson:

In the autumn of 1910, six men [in addition to Aldrich] went out to shoot ducks. That is to say, they told the world that was their purpose. Mr. Warburg, who was of the number, gives an amusing account of his feelings when he boarded a private car in Jersey City, bringing with him all the accoutrements of a duck shooter. The joke was in the fact that he had never shot a duck in his life and had no intention of shooting any.... The duck shoot was a blind.[2]

In the February 9, 1935, issue of the *Saturday Evening Post*, an article appeared written by Frank Vanderlip. In it he said:

Despite my views about the value to society of greater publicity for the affairs of corporations, there was an occasion, near the close of 1910, when I was as secretive—indeed, as furtive—as any conspirator.... I do not feel it is any exaggeration to speak of our secret expedition to Jekyll Island as the occasion of the actual conception of what eventually became the Federal Reserve System....

We were told to leave our last names behind us. We were told, further, that we should avoid dining together on the night of our departure. We were instructed to come one at a time and as unobtrusively as possible to the railroad terminal on the New Jersey littoral of the Hudson, where Senator Aldrich's private car would be in readiness, attached to the rear end of a train for the South....

Once aboard the private car we began to observe the taboo that had been fixed on last names. We addressed one another as "Ben," "Paul," "Nelson," "Abe"—it is Abraham Piatt Andrew. Davison and I adopted even deeper disguises, abandoning our first names. On the theory that we were always right, he became Wilbur and I became Orville, after those two aviation pioneers, the Wright brothers....

The servants and train crew may have known the identities of one or two of us, but they did not know all, and it was the names of all printed together that would have made our mysterious journey significant in Washington, in Wall Street, even in London. Discovery, we knew, simply must not happen, or else all our time and effort would be wasted. If it were to be exposed publicly that our particular group had got together and written a banking bill, that bill would have no chance whatever of passage by Congress.

“We shall have World Government, whether or not we like it. The only question is whether World Government will be achieved by conquest or consent.”

~ James Paul Warburg

(1896-1969) son of Paul Moritz Warburg, nephew of Felix Warburg and of Jacob Schiff, both of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. which poured millions into the Russian Revolution through James' brother Max, banker to the German government, Chairman of the CFR

February 17, 1950, appearance before the U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations

James Paul Warburg (August 18, 1896 – June 3, 1969) was a German-born Jewish American banker. He was well known for being the financial adviser to Franklin D. Roosevelt. His father was banker Paul Warburg, member of the Warburg family and "father" of the Federal Reserve system. After World War II, Warburg helped organize the Society for the Prevention of World War III in support of the Morgenthau Plan.

‘In March 1915 J.P. Morgan interests, the steel, shipbuilding and powder interests and their subsidiary organisations got together 12 men high up in the newspaper world and employed them to select the most influential newspapermen in the United States and sufficient number of them to control generally the policy of the daily press of the United States.’ [1]

1. Congressional Record, 64th Congress of the United States, February 9 1917, p. 2947. Reported in the *New York Times* on 14 February 1917.

Francis Oscar Callaway (October 2, 1872 – January 31, 1947) was a three-term U.S. Representative from Texas' twelfth district from 1911 to 1917.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 76th CONGRESS, THIRD SESSION

Steps Toward British Union, a World State, and International Strife—Part I

REMARKS

OF

HON. J. THORKELSON

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Had we adhered to the Constitution as it was given to us, we would have been secure and safe today.

Therefore, it is our duty, in the interest of our people and in the interest of this Republic of the United States, to ponder seriously and to give fullest consideration to solving the problem which now confronts the world. In doing so, I am rather inclined to believe that the real American people will decide without hesitation, to return to those fundamental principles that were set forth in the Constitution of the United States. Let no one tell you that this instrument is not

Mr. THORKEL American people who over a period public, in order inserted in the Re These articles are World State, and in this I include in his book entit expresses himself

Let men say wha the heavens once sh is it one morning to states—the British-

This statement Carnegie endowed about. This thin exchange professo cational institutio eliminating Ameri and to gradually history.

These organizat union, a union in come a part of th upset to some ext to establish their world union. And two, for England colony, and the in controlled union, government.

It is, therefore, in order to save w to us in 1787, by a intrigue and the than we know tod stood the problem provided an instr remain secure fr

263553—19404

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE

Steps Toward British Union, a World State, and International Strife—Part I

REMARKS

OF

HON. J. THORKELSON

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 19, 1940

Mr. THORKELSON. Mr. Speaker, in order that the American people may have a clearer understanding of those who over a period of years have been undermining this Republic, in order to return it to the British Empire, I have inserted in the RECORD a number of articles to prove this point. These articles are entitled "Steps Toward British Union, a World State, and International Strife." This is part I, and in this I include a hope expressed by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in his book entitled "Triumphant Democracy." In this he expresses himself in this manner:

> Let men say what they will, I say that as surely as the sun in the heavens once shone upon Britain and America united, so surely is it one morning to rise, to shine upon, to greet again the reunited states—the British-American Union.

This statement is clear, and the organizations which Mr.

in close cooperation with world internationalist organizations.

Before 1917, foreign influence came mainly from Anglo-American groups. Since the World War, these groups have been fortified by the international financiers and the internationalists, or the so-called minority group. The pressure is therefore more than double, for combined, these groups control all avenues of communication and are now using them to further their plan of British domination to establish a world federation of states.

Let me call your attention to the fact that on the reverse of the great seal of the United States, which appears on our dollar bills, you will find the exact symbol of the British-Israel world federation movement. This symbol is also carried on literature of other organizations promoting a world government and a world religion. At the bottom of the circle surrounding the pyramid, you will find the wording: "Novus Ordo Seclorum." It was this new order that was advocated by Clinton Roosevelt several hundred years ago; recently in Philip Dru, and now followed by the Executive.

Do you not think, as good American people, that the administration has gone far from constitutional government, when there is inscribed a symbol on the reverse of our great seal, that advocates a new order? Yes, an order which means the destruction of our Republic as formulated in the Constitution of the United States.

It may also interest you to know that this contemplated "Union Now," as advocated by Clarence Streit, will be under the control of Great Britain, and is a movement to return the United States as a colony in the British Empire. Should we become a part of this union, our traditional rights and liberties will be lost, and we will have no greater status than an English possession. This was the dream of Cecil Rhodes and Andrew Carnegie, when the latter wrote his book, Triumphant Democracy, in 1893.

Steps Toward British Union, a World State, and Internal Strife—Part V

The Guardian

US agency infiltrated Cuban hip-hop scene to spark youth unrest

Investigation finds USAid recruited musicians 'to break information blockade' as part of covert social project

USS *Maine* (ACR-1)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 23°11′53″N 82°21′18″

This article is about the ship sunk in Havana, 1898. For other ships of the same name, see USS Maine.
"The Maine" redirects here. For the band, see The Maine (band).

USS *Maine* (ACR-1) was an American naval ship that sank in Havana Harbor during the Cuban revolt against Spain, an event that became a major political issue in the United States.

Commissioned in 1895, this was the first United States Navy ship to be named after the state of Maine.[a][1] Originally classified as an armored cruiser, she was built in response to the Brazilian battleship *Riachuelo* and the increase of naval forces in Latin America. *Maine* and her near-sister ship *Texas* reflected the latest European naval developments, with the layout of her main armament resembling that of the British ironclad *Inflexible* and comparable Italian ships. Her two gun turrets were staggered *en échelon*, rather than on the centerline, with the fore gun sponsoned out on the starboard side of the ship and the aft gun on the port side,[2] with cutaways in the superstructure to allow both to fire ahead, astern or across her deck. She dispensed with full masts thanks to the increased reliability of steam engines by the time of her construction.

Despite these advances, *Maine* was out of date by the time she entered service, due to her protracted construction period and changes in the role of ships of her type, naval tactics and technology. It took nine years to complete, and nearly three years for the armor plating alone.[2] The general use of steel in warship construction precluded the use of ramming without danger to the attacking vessel. The potential for blast damage from firing end on or cross-deck discouraged *en échelon* gun placement. The changing role of the armored cruiser from a small, heavily armored substitute for the battleship to a fast, lightly armored commerce raider also hastened her obsolescence. Despite these disadvantages, *Maine* was seen as an advance in American warship design.

Maine is best known for having been lost in Havana Harbor on the evening of 15 February 1898. Sent to protect U.S. interests during the Cuban revolt against Spain, she blew up without warning and quickly sank, killing nearly three quarters of her crew. The cause of her sinking and the identity of those who were responsible remained unclear after a board of inquiry investigated. Nevertheless, popular opinion in the U.S., fanned by inflammatory articles printed in the "yellow press" by William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer, blamed Spain. The phrase, "Remember the *Maine!* To hell with Spain!", became a rallying cry for action, which came with the Spanish–American War later that year. While the sinking of *Maine* was not a direct cause for action, it served as a catalyst, accelerating the approach to a diplomatic impasse between the U.S. and Spain.

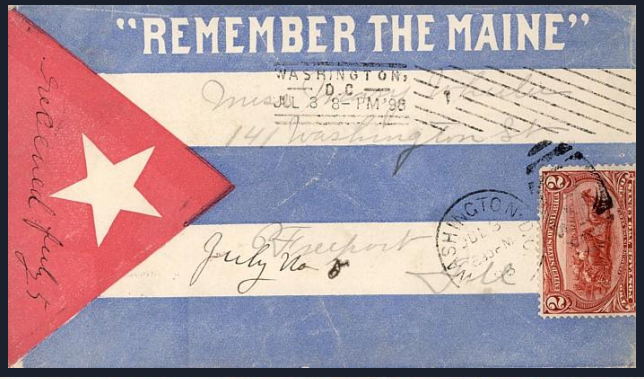
The cause of *Maine*'s sinking remains a subject of speculation. In 1898, an investigation of the explosion was carried out by a naval board appointed under the McKinley Administration. The consensus of the board was that *Maine* was destroyed by an external explosion from a mine. However, the validity of this investigation has been challenged. George W. Melville, a chief engineer in the Navy, proposed that a more likely cause for the sinking was from a magazine explosion within the vessel. The Navy's leading ordnance expert, Philip R. Alger, took this theory further by suggesting that the magazines were ignited by a spontaneous fire in a coal bunker.[3] The coal used in *Maine* was bituminous coal, which is known for releasing firedamp, a gas that is prone to spontaneous explosions. There is stronger evidence that the explosion of *Maine* was caused by an internal coal fire which ignited the magazines. This was a likely cause of the explosion, rather than the

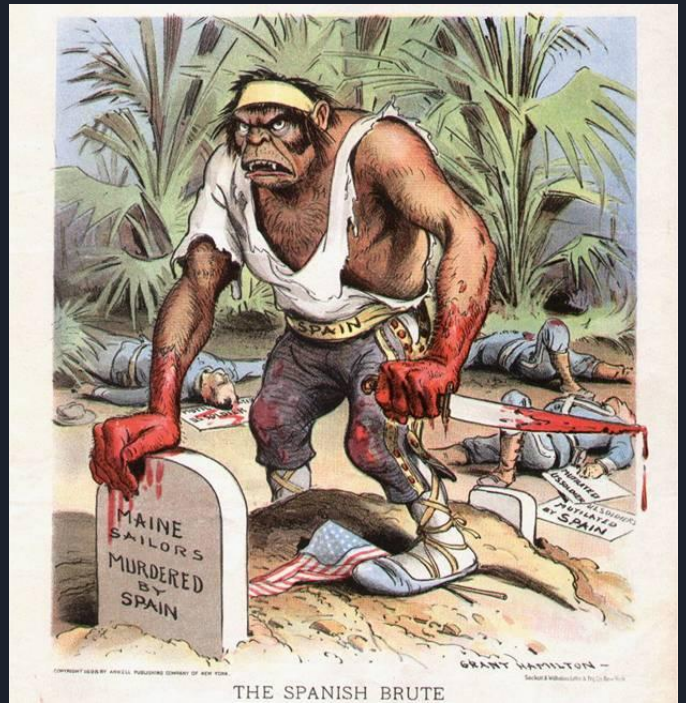
USS *Maine* entering Havana Harbor on 25 January 1898, where an explosion destroyed the ship three weeks later. On the right is the old Morro Castle fortress.

Class overview	
Builders:	New York Naval Shipyard, Brooklyn
Operators:	United States Navy
Succeeded by:	USS *New York* (ACR-2)
Built:	1888–1895
In commission:	1895–1898
Completed:	1
Lost:	1

History	
United States	
Name:	*Maine*
Namesake:	State of Maine
Ordered:	3 August 1886
Builder:	New York Naval Shipyard, Brooklyn, New York
Cost:	$4,677,788.75

Remember The Maine





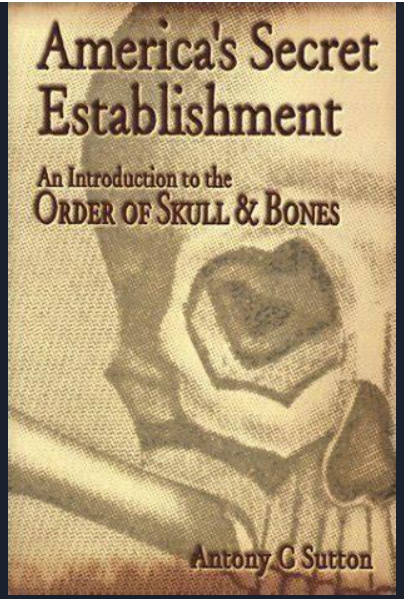
THE SPANISH BRUTE

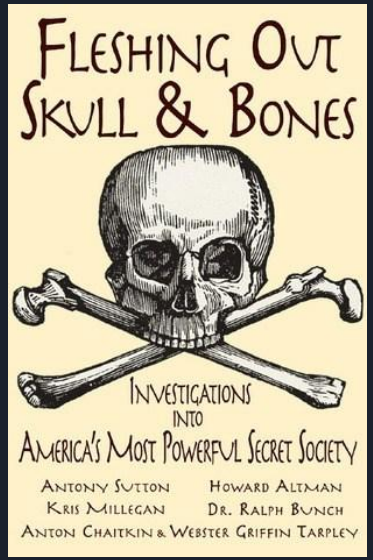
Skull and Bones

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from Skull and bones)

Not to be confused with Phi Kappa Sigma.
For other uses, see Skull and crossbones (disambiguation).

Skull and Bones is an undergraduate senior secret student society at Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut. The oldest senior class society at the university, Skull and Bones has become a cultural institution known for its powerful alumni and various conspiracy theories. The society's alumni organization, the Russell Trust Association, owns the organization's real estate and oversees the membership. The society is known informally as "Bones", and members are known as "Bonesmen".[1]





Skull and Bones

The emblem of Skull and Bones

Formation	1832
Type	Secret society
Headquarters	Yale University
Location	New Haven, Connecticut, United States
Region served	United States
Parent organization	Russell Trust Association

Strategy of Tension

Strategy of tension

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

A **strategy of tension** (Italian: *strategia della tensione*) is a policy wherein violent struggle is encouraged rather than suppressed. It is usually associated when governments, or security apparatuses within a government, allow or even encourage extremist groups to perform attacks, bombings, murders, and the like. In extreme circumstances, it can even involve agent provocateurs and false flag operations where a terrorist threat is outright invented or created. The goal in such strategies is that such a struggle will rally support behind the military or police forces opposing the radicals, to radicalize opposing movements so that they can be better marginalized, or to permit loosely allied extremist groups to attack enemies of the government. As few organizations would openly say that they are pursuing a strategy of tension, accusations generally come from opponents that such a strategy is being pursued.

The strategy of tension is most closely identified with the Years of Lead in Italy from 1968–1982, wherein both far-left Marxist extremists and far-right neo-fascist groups performed bombings, kidnappings, arsons, and murders.[1] Activists have accused NATO of allowing and sanctioning such terrorism, although this conclusion is hotly disputed.[2][3][4] Other cases where writers have alleged a strategy of tension include the Turkish military against Islamists from the 1970s–1990s ("Ergenekon"),[5] the war veterans and ZANU–PF in Zimbabwe which coordinated the farm invasions of 2000,[6] the DRS security agency in Algeria from 1991-1999,[7] and Belgium's state security service from 1982–1986.[8]

Tepper Aviation, Inc.

Tepper Aviation

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Tepper Aviation, Inc. is based at the Bob Sikes Airport in Crestview, Florida. The company has a long association with the Central Intelligence Agency.[1][2] In the late 1980s and early 1990s, it was widely reported to be flying weapons into Angola to arm the UNITA rebels.[3] In 2005, the Council of Europe said it was investigating allegations that the CIA was using the company's aircraft to transport suspected terrorists through Europe.[4]

Tepper Aviation is a privately held aerospace company operating a fleet of Lockheed L-100 Hercules aircraft and is one of the largest civilian operators of L-100/L-382 aircraft.[5]

Contents [hide]

1 Alleged CIA affiliation
2 See also
3 Notes
4 Further reading
5 External links

Tepper Aviation

Founded	1987
Hubs	Bob Sikes Airport
Headquarters	Crestview, Florida, USA
Website	Official page

Taguba Report

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Taguba Report** (May 2004) is the common name of an official Army Regulation 15-6 military inquiry conducted in 2004 into the Abu Ghraib prisoner abuse by United States military forces in Iraq.

Contents [hide]

1 Initiation
2 Findings
3 See also
4 References
5 External links

Initiation [edit]

Lieutenant General Ricardo Sanchez, the senior officer in Iraq, appointed Major General Antonio Taguba to open an Army Regulation 15-6 investigation into the conduct of the 800th Military Police Brigade.[1][2]

According to the report, the inquiry was initiated because:

> "LTG Sanchez requested an investigation of detention and internment operations by the Brigade from 1 November 2003 to present. LTG Sanchez cited recent reports of detainee abuse, escapes from confinement facilities, and accountability lapses, which indicated systemic problems within the brigade and suggested a lack of clear standards, proficiency, and leadership."

Fay Report

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Fay Report** was a military investigation into the torture and abuse of prisoners at the Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq. It was sparked by leaked images of Iraqi prisoners, hooded and naked, being mistreated obtained by the United States and global media in April 2004.[1] The Fay Report was one of five such investigations ordered by the military and was the third to be submitted, as it was completed and released on August 25, 2004.[1] Prior to the report's release, seven reservist military police had already been charged for their roles in the abuse at the prison, and so the report examined the role of military intelligence, specifically the 205th Military Intelligence Brigade that was responsible for the interrogation of prisoners at Abu Ghraib.[2][3] General Paul J. Kern was the appointing authority for the report and oversaw the investigation. The chief investigators were Major General George Fay, whom the report is named after, and Lieutenant General Anthony R. Jones.

Thomas Jefferson Letter on the Illuminati

From Thomas Jefferson to Bishop James Madison, 31 January 1800

To Bishop James Madison

Dear Sir — Philadelphia Jan. 31. 1800.

I have recieved your favor of the 17th. & communicated it to mr Smith. I lately forwarded you a letter from Dr. Priestly, endorsed 'with a book'; I struck these words through with my pen, because no book had then come. it is now recieved, & shall be forwarded to Richmond by the first opportunity: but such opportunities are difficult to find; gentlemen going in the stage not liking to take charge of a package which is to be attended to every time the stage is changed. the best chance will be by some captain of a vessel going round to Richmond. I shall address it to the care of mr George Jefferson there.

I have lately by accident got a sight of a single volume, (the 3d.) of the Abbé Barruel's 'Antisocial conspiracy,' which gives me the first idea I have ever had of what is meant by the Illuminatism, against which 'illuminati Morse' as he is now called, and his ecclesiastical & monarchical associates have been making such a hue & cry. Barruel's own parts of the book are perfectly the ravings of a Bedlamite. but he quotes largely from Wishaupt whom he considers as the founder of what he calls the order. as you may not have had an opportunity of forming a judgment of this cry of 'mad dog' which has been raised against his doctrines, I will give you the idea I have formed from only an hour's reading of Barruel's quotations from him which you may be sure are not the most favourable. Wishaupt seems to be an enthusiastic Philanthropist. he is among those (as you know the excellent Price and Priestly also are) who believe in the indefinite perfectibility of man. he thinks he may in time be rendered so perfect that he will be able to

Timber Sycamore

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Timber Sycamore was a classified weapons supply and training program run by the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and supported by Arab intelligence services, such as the security service in Saudi Arabia. Launched in 2012 or 2013, it supplied money, weaponry and training to rebel forces fighting Syrian President Bashar al-Assad in the Syrian Civil War. According to US officials, the program has trained thousands of rebels.[1][2] President Barack Obama secretly authorized the CIA to begin arming Syria's embattled rebels in 2013.[3]

The program's existence was suspected after the US Federal Business Opportunities website publicly solicited contract bids to ship tons of weaponry from Eastern Europe to Taşucu, Turkey and Aqaba, Jordan.[4] One unintended consequence of the program has been to flood the Middle East's black market with weapons including assault rifles, mortars and rocket-propelled grenades.

In July 2017, US officials stated that Timber Sycamore would be phased out, with funds possibly redirected to fighting the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), or to offering rebel forces defensive capabilities.[5][6][7]

Timber Sycamore

Seal of the CIA

Operational scope	Weapons sales, training of Syrian rebel forces
Location	Eastern Europe, Jordan, Syria

14 September 1983

BRINGING REAL MUSCLE TO BEAR AGAINST SYRIA

Summary:

Syria at present has a hammerlock on US interests both in Lebanon and in the Gulf -- through closure of Iraq's pipeline thereby threatening Iraqi internationalization of the war. The US should consider sharply escalating the pressures against Assad through covertly orchestrating simultaneous military threats against Syria from three border states hostile to Syria: Iraq, Israel and Turkey. Iraq, perceived to be increasingly desperate in the Gulf War, would undertake limited military (air) operations against Syria with the sole goal of opening the pipeline. Although opening war on a second front against Syria poses considerable risk to Iraq, Syria would also face a two-front war since it is already heavily engaged in the Bekaa, on the Golan and in maintaining control over a hostile and restive population inside Syria.

Israel would simultaneously raise tensions along Syria's Lebanon front without actually going to war. Turkey, angered by Syrian support to Armenian terrorism, to Iraqi Kurds on Turkey's Kurdish border areas and to Turkish terrorists operating out of northern Syria, has often considered launching unilateral military operations against terrorist camps in northern Syria. Virtually all Arab states would have sympathy for Iraq.

Faced with three belligerent fronts, Assad would probably be forced to abandon his policy of closure of the pipeline. Such a concession would relieve the economic pressure on Iraq, and perhaps force Iran to reconsider bringing the war to an end. It would be a sharp blow to Syria's prestige and could effect the equation of forces in Lebanon.

DATE 7/31/86 FILE 36

DOC NO GI M 86-20099L

OIR 3 32-34

P & PD 1 35

30 JUL 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR: See Distribution List

FROM: [redacted]
Director of Global Issues

SUBJECT: Syria: Scenarios of Dramatic Political Change [redacted]

1. This memorandum presents a number of possible scenarios that could lead to the ouster of President Assad or other dramatic change in Syria. It thus complements Intelligence Community assessments and estimates that focus on probable further developments in Syria. The analysis, purposely provocative, aims to make explicit and bring to the forefront of our thinking the diversity of challenges that could force political change in Syria in the years to come. Because the analysis out of context is susceptible to misunderstanding, external distribution has been severely restricted. Please limit circulation in your office and do not reproduce the document. Your thoughts on the analysis and suggested indicators are welcome. [redacted]

2. We will send you similar papers on other countries as they are completed. [redacted]

[redacted]

Trilateral Commission

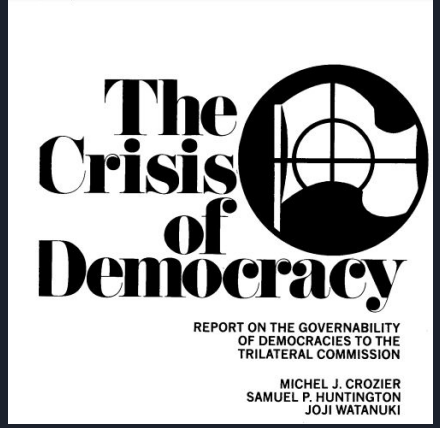
The **Trilateral Commission** is a non-governmental, non-partisan discussion group founded by David Rockefeller[1] in July 1973 to foster closer cooperation among Japan, Western Europe, and North America.[2]

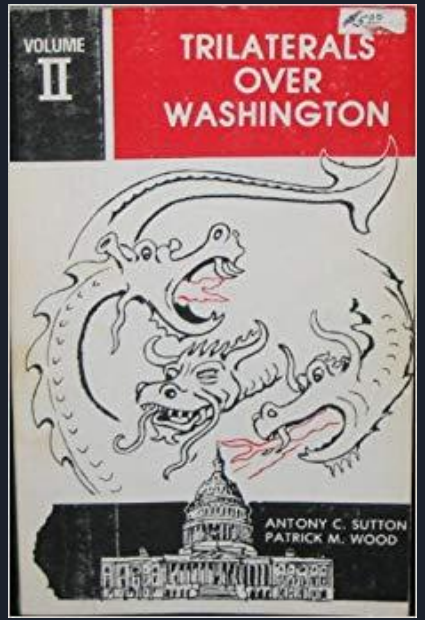
"The Trilateral Commission is intended to be the vehicle for multinational consolidation of the commercial and banking interests by seizing control of the political government of the United States. The Trilateral Commission represents a skillful, coordinated effort to seize control and consolidate the four centers of power political, monetary, intellectual and ecclesiastical. What the Trilateral Commission intends is to create a worldwide economic power superior to the political governments of the nationstates involved. As managers and creators of the system, they will rule the future."

- U.S. Senator Barry Goldwater in his book: With No Apologies

The Trilateral Commission

Founded	1973
Founder	David Rockefeller





Tuskegee syphilis experiment

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article may **require cleanup** to meet Wikipedia's quality standards. The specific problem is: **organization** Relevant discussion may be found on the talk page. Please help improve this article if you can. *(January 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this template message)*

A doctor draws blood from one of the Tuskegee test subjects

The **Tuskegee Study of Untreated Syphilis in the Negro Male**[a] was an infamous and unethical clinical study conducted between 1932 and 1972 by the U.S. Public Health Service.[1][2] The purpose of this study was to observe the natural history of untreated syphilis; the African-American men in the study were told they were receiving free health care from the United States government.[3]

The Public Health Service started working on this study in 1932 in collaboration with Tuskegee University, a historically black college in Alabama. Investigators enrolled in the study a total of 600 impoverished, African-American sharecroppers from Macon County, Alabama. Of these men, 399 had previously contracted syphilis before the study began, and 201 did not have the disease.[2] The men were given free medical care, meals, and free burial insurance for participating in the study. The men were told that the study was only going to last six months, but it actually lasted 40 years.[2] After funding for treatment was lost, the study was continued without informing the men that they would never be treated. None of the men were ever told that they had the disease, and none were treated with penicillin even after the antibiotic was proven to successfully treat syphilis. According to the Centers for Disease Control, the men were told that they were being treated for "bad blood", a colloquialism that described various conditions such as syphilis, anemia, and fatigue. "Bad blood"—specifically the collection of illnesses the term included—was a leading cause of death within the southern African-American community.[2]

The New York Times

Opinion | OP-ED CONTRIBUTOR

What I Didn't Find in Africa

By JOSEPH C. WILSON 4th JULY 6, 2003

WASHINGTON -- Did the Bush administration manipulate intelligence about Saddam Hussein's weapons programs to justify an invasion of Iraq?

Based on my experience with the administration in the months leading up to the war, I have little choice but to conclude that some of the intelligence related to Iraq's nuclear weapons program was twisted to exaggerate the Iraqi threat.

For 23 years, from 1976 to 1998, I was a career foreign service officer and ambassador. In 1990, as chargé d'affaires in Baghdad, I was the last American diplomat to meet with Saddam Hussein. (I was also a forceful advocate for his removal from Kuwait.) After Iraq, I was President George H. W. Bush's ambassador to Gabon and São Tomé and Príncipe; under President Bill Clinton, I helped direct Africa policy for the National Security Council.

It was my experience in Africa that led me to play a small role in the effort to verify information about Africa's suspected link to Iraq's nonconventional weapons programs. Those news stories about that unnamed former envoy who went to Niger? That's me.

USS *Liberty* (AGTR-5)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other ships with the same name, see USS Liberty.

USS *Liberty* (AGTR-5) was a *Belmont*-class technical research ship (electronic spy ship) that was attacked by Israel Defense Forces during the 1967 Six-Day War. She was originally built and served in World War II as the Victory cargo ship **SS *Simmons Victory***.[2]

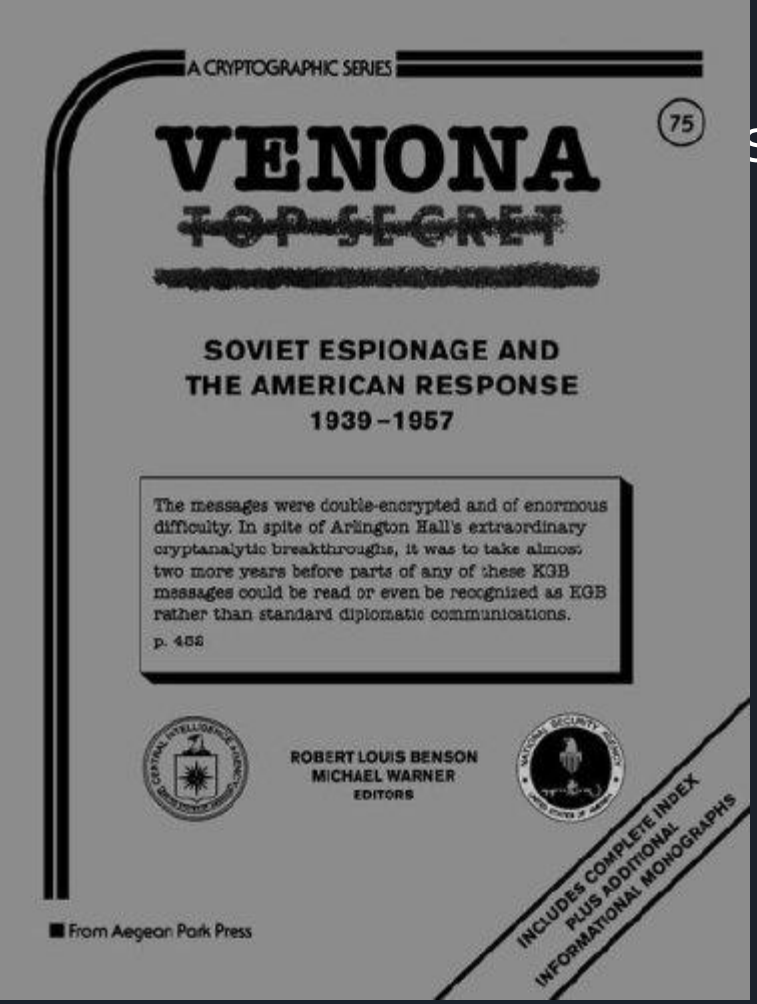
USS *Liberty* (AGTR-5) in Chesapeake Bay, 29 July 1967

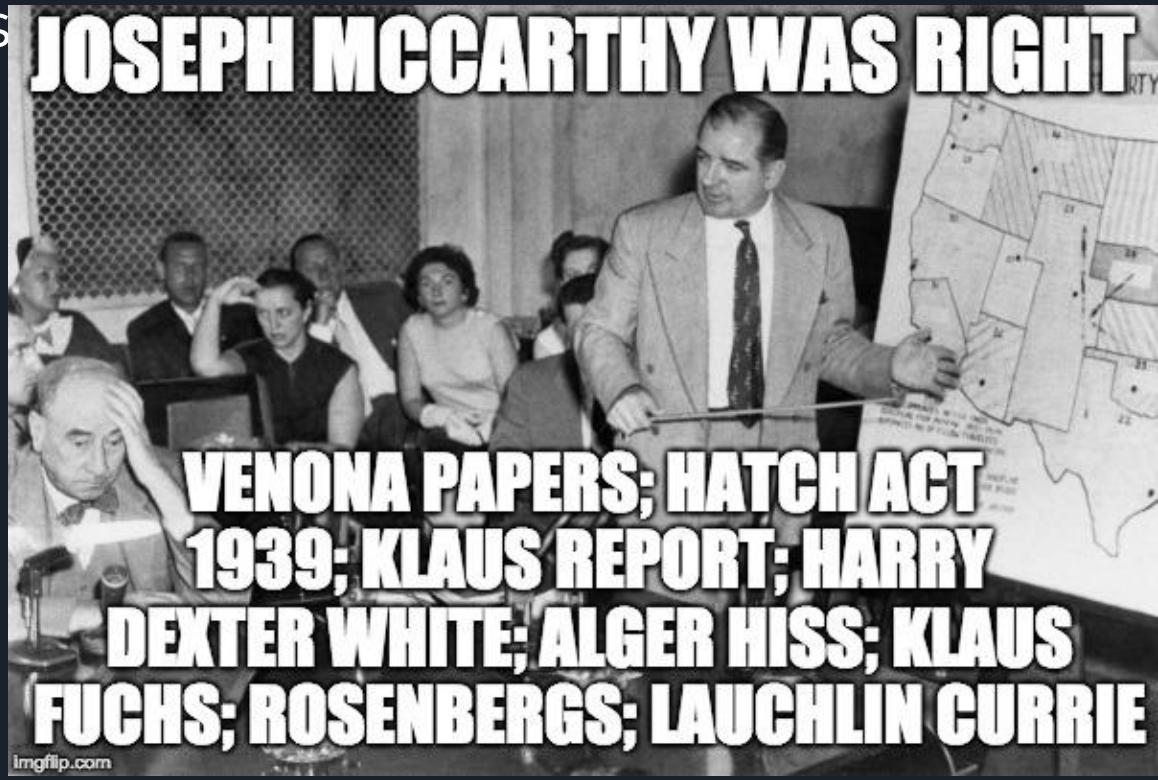
Contents [hide]

1 Service history
  1.1 National Security Agency missions
2 Israeli attack
  2.1 After the attack
3 Crew awards
4 See also
5 Further reading
6 References
7 External links

US secretly created 'Cuban Twitter' to stir unrest and undermine government

USAid started ZunZuneo, a social network built on texts, in hope it could be used to organize 'smart mobs' to trigger Cuban spring


A CRYPTOGRAPHIC SERIES
75
VENONA
TOP SECRET
SOVIET ESPIONAGE AND
THE AMERICAN RESPONSE
1939–1957
The messages were double-encrypted and of enormous difficulty. In spite of Arlington Hall's extraordinary cryptanalytic breakthroughs, it was to take almost two more years before parts of any of these KGB messages could be read or even be recognized as KGB rather than standard diplomatic communications.
p. 456
ROBERT LOUIS BENSON
MICHAEL WARNER
EDITORS
INCLUDES COMPLETE INDEX
PLUS ADDITIONAL
INFORMATIONAL MONOGRAPHS
From Aegean Park Press


JOSEPH MCCARTHY WAS RIGHT
VENONA PAPERS; HATCH ACT 1939; KLAUS REPORT; HARRY DEXTER WHITE; ALGER HISS; KLAUS FUCHS; ROSENBERGS; LAUCHLIN CURRIE
imgflip.com

The New York Times | https://nyti.ms/1if2SG6

ARCHIVES | 1972

WAR-ENTRY PLANS LAID TO ROOSEVELT

JAN. 2, 1972

LONDON, Jan. 1 (AP)—Formanly top secret British Government papers made public today said that President Franklin D. Roosevelt told Prime Minister Winston Churchill in August, 1941, that he was looking for an incident to justify opening hostilities against Nazi Germany.

The account of the RooseveltChurchill talks was contained in 950 volumes of British War Cabinet papers made public for the first time.

The papers covered the period from January, 1941, to July, 1945, the largest collection of formerly secret British records ever released 'at one time.

Churchill and Roosevelt had shipboard meetings in Placentia Bay off the 'Canadian province of Newfoundland in August, 1941, and; issued a declaration that became known as The Atlantic Charter. On Aug. 19, Churchill reported to the War Cabinet in London on other aspects of 'the Newfoundland meeting that were not made public.

Churchill. Quoted Indirectly

Churchill's account of Roosevelt's attitude toward the war was contained in the minutes of that Cabinet meeting. The minutes, quoting Churchill indirectly said:

"He [Roosevelt] obviously was determined that they should come in."

Weather as a Force Multiplier: Owning the Weather in 2025

A Research Paper

Presented To

Air Force *2025*

by

Col Tamzy J. House
Lt Col James B. Near, Jr.
LTC William B. Shields (USA)
Maj Ronald J. Celentano
Maj David M. Husband
Maj Ann E. Mercer
Maj James E. Pugh

August 1996

CHAPTER 10

INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF WEATHER MODIFICATION

(By Lois McHugh, Foreign Affairs Analyst, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division Congressional Research Service)

INTRODUCTION

Recent years have seen increased international awareness of the potential benefits and possible risks of weather modification technology and increased international efforts to control such activities. The major efforts of the international community in this area are to encourage and maintain the high level of cooperation which currently exists in weather reporting and research and to insure that man's new abilities will be used for peaceful purposes rather than as weapons of war. This two sided approach is evident in the activities of the United States which has strongly encouraged and supported cooperative efforts to gain knowledge of the weather and at the same time has endeavored to restrict the use of this knowledge to peaceful purposes through the adoption of international agreements.

Weather research and reporting has long been one of the areas having the closest international cooperation. Because of the global nature of weather systems, making the prediction of weather in one area dependent on reported weather in other parts of the world, cooperation and exchange of information and techniques of weather research and reporting are necessities. This cooperation transcends ideological differences and hostilities.

International cooperation in the exchange of ideas on and methods of weather modification has also been extensive. Many well attended

A Recommended National Program
In Weather Modification

A Report to the

Interdepartmental Committee for
Atmospheric Sciences

by

Homer E. Newell

Associate Administrator for Space Science and Application
National Aeronautics & Space Administration
Washington, D.C.

Interdepartmental Committee
for
Atmospheric Sciences

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Microfiche (MF) .50
ff 653 July 65

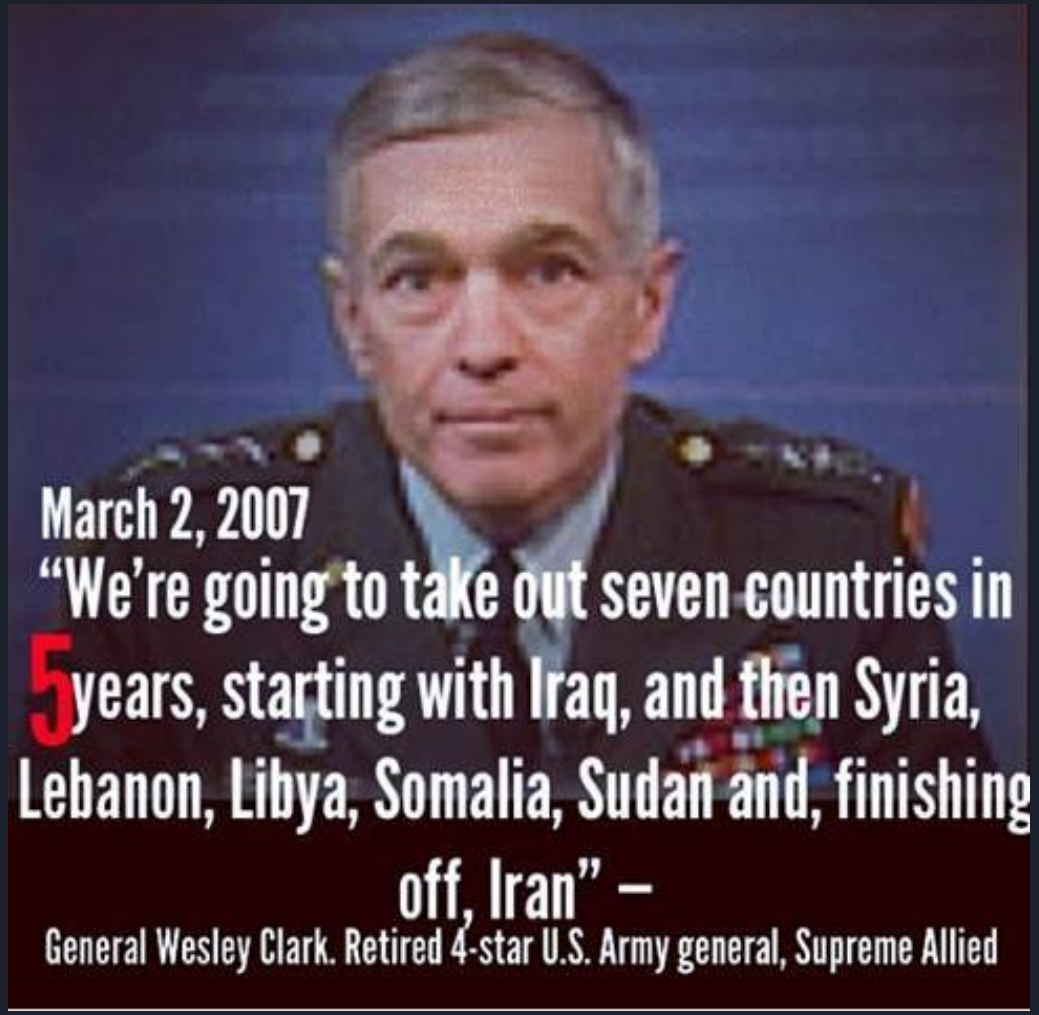
FEDERAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
Executive Office of the President

5: *'We Did It Before – and We Can Do It Again!'*

It has been repeatedly acknowledged by British Statesmen that it was the Jews who, in the last war, effectively helped to tip the scales in America in favour of Great Britain. They are keen to do it - and may do it - again . But you are dealing with human beings, with flesh and blood, and the most elementary feeling of self respect sets limits to

Chaim Weizmann's letter to Mr Churchill, September 10, 1941

[Source: Weizmann Archives, Rehovot, Israel].


March 2, 2007
"We're going to take out seven countries in 5 years, starting with Iraq, and then Syria, Lebanon, Libya, Somalia, Sudan and, finishing off, Iran" –
General Wesley Clark. Retired 4-star U.S. Army general, Supreme Allied

THE NEW FREEDOM

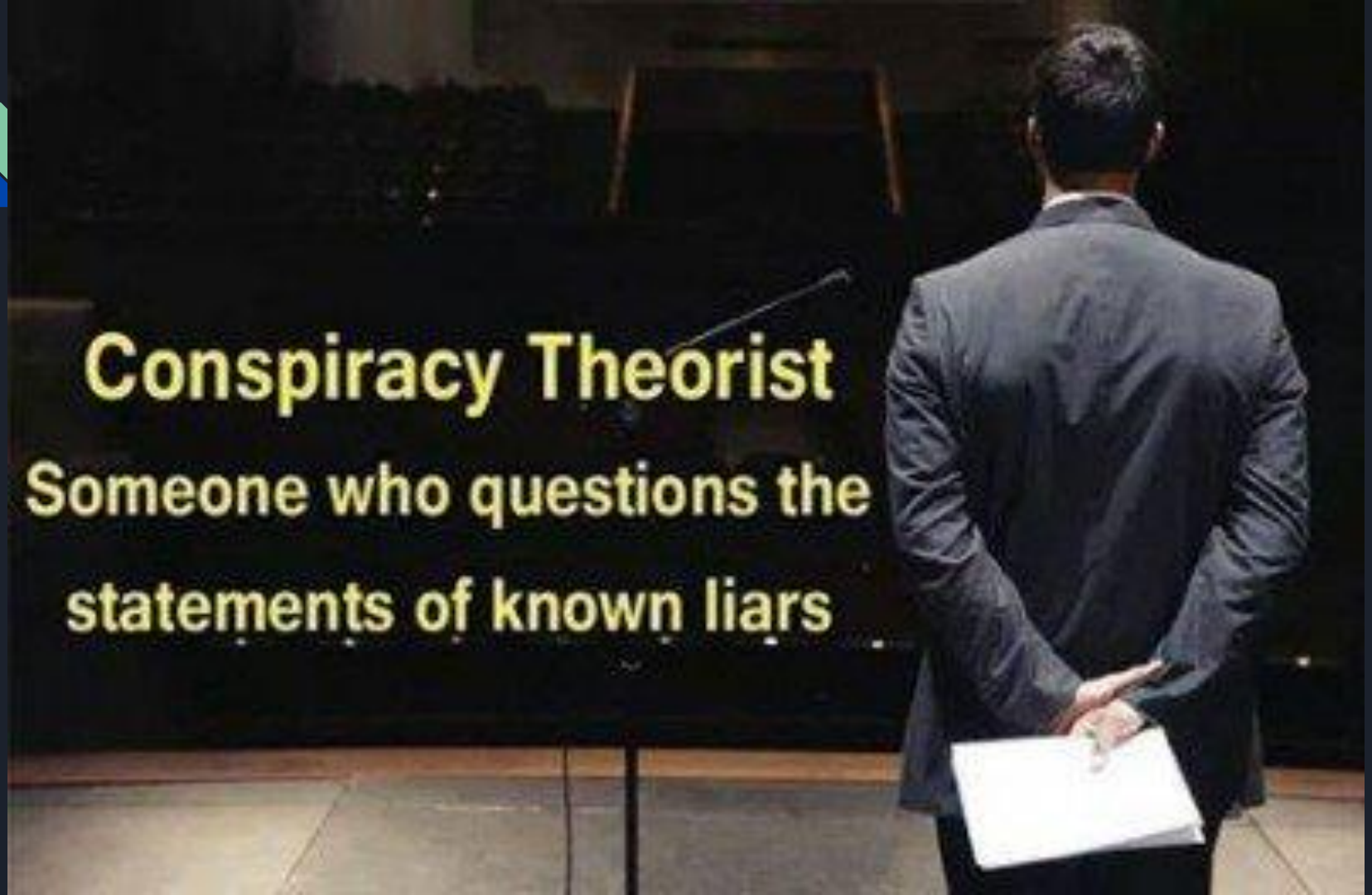
A CALL FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF THE GENEROUS ENERGIES OF A PEOPLE

BY

WOODROW WILSON

NEW YORK AND GARDEN CITY
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & COMPANY
1913

Since I entered politics, I have chiefly had men's views confided to me privately. Some of the biggest men in the United States, in the field of commerce and manufacture, are afraid of somebody, are afraid of something. They know that there is a power somewhere so organized, so subtle, so watchful, so interlocked, so complete, so pervasive, that they had better not speak above their breath when they speak in condemnation of it.


Conspiracy Theorist
Someone who questions the
statements of known liars

Positive Change On Earth

Conspiracy Theorist:

Nothing more than a derogatory title used to dismiss a critical thinker.